The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,800—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Will despatch steamers as follows:—

For Coast and Calcutta.

S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,660 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd April, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metteopolum, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

For Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

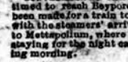
THE S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 20th April, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order.

For Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 24th April, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th April 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. H. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, and on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 160	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 380	„ 280	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	Including Wine
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	Without food.
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in London FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 3, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. POLICE, Captan G. Ragusin, to sail on the 20th April, 1880.

S.S. TEDE, Captain G. Crillanovich, to sail on or about the 5th May, 1880.

S.S. MEMPI, Captain D. Foretich, to sail on or about the 19th May 1880.

S.S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, to sail on the 20th May, 1880.

S.S. TIMAVO, Captain A. Sopranich, to sail on or about the 5th June, 1880.

S.S. CALIPSO, Captain A. Ballovich, to sail on or about the 7th June 1880.

S.S. CASTORE, Captain G. Mahorelch, to sail on or about the 20th June, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 147 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
asscon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 6th, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—
TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal
S. S. MACEDONIA	J. Laird	2272	486
S. S. ITALIA	.....	2265	424
S. S. SIDONIAN	..McFee	1235	203
S. S. INDIA	..Geo. H. Read	2296	500
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hamilton	3060	500
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424

24th April.
4th May.
29th May.
12th June.
26th do.
To follow.

The Sidonian has not Passenger accommodation.

FOR MARSEILLES.

S. S. ALEXANDRIA.. A. Lindquister..1029 424 15th May.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

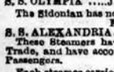
For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

HALL LINE
BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA.....Rs. 400.
„ LIVERPOOL..... „ 500.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	24th Apl.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verrill	10th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

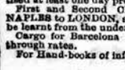
These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. ARCADIA,
CAPTAIN RODGERS.

1,885 Tons, 300 H.P.
To sail 15th May.



THIS Fine Steamer will sail as above.
She has comfortable and airy accommodation for about 25 passengers.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

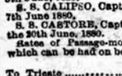
	Captain.	Tons.	H. P. nom.	
S.S. THESSALY	F. Harbord.	1,925	200	on 5th June.

FARE.....Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSENGERS booked (free of charge) by 1st Class Steamers and Sailing Vessels for all ports at reduced fares. Baggage, Kit, etc., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on board ship in Bombay and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams have immediate attention.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Bombay, 25, Apollo Street.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
SURAT	3141	550	W. E. Breese	24th April.
KRIVA (Extra)	2959	450	G. W. Atkinson	28th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	1st May.
VENETIA	2726	480	J. Orman	8th do.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	15th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2631	450	E. J. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 29th March 1880. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
EXTRA STEAMER TO SOUTHAMPTON.

THE Steam Ship KHIVA 2,609 Tons and 450 H P, will be despatched as above on the 28th April, carrying passengers and cargo.
For particulars of freight and passage apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th March 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	D. Reynoldson	23rd April.
GWALIOR	3782	450	J. C. Babot	7th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 13th April 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	23rd April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 28th March 1880. Superintendent.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME.....£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND.....£926,044
CLAIMS PAID.....£2,740,567

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1880.

FORT, COLABA, AND ESPLANADE WARD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has THIS DAY attached his CERTIFICATE to the ASSESSMENT BOOKS for the FORT, COLABA, and ESPLANADE WARD.

J. M. MACVEAGH,
Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 17th day of April 1880.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS, } Official Liquidators.

PURSUANT to an ORDER made by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the said Judge, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the DEBTS and CLAIMS of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company.—Dated this 17th day of April 1880.

ARDESIR & HORMASJEE,
Attorneys for the above-named Official Liquidators.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under instructions from the Mortgagee, Mr. CHUNILAL MEJEE, and on account and at the risk of the ADMINISTRATORS with the WILL annexed of CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May next, at 4 of the clock in the afternoon, the hereditaments and premises hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the messuages or dwelling houses and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, at Khetwady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 19, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes, under No. 642, containing by admeasurement (9,375) nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five square yards, or thereabouts, surrounded, on all sides by a pucca-built wall, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the Khetwady new road, on or towards the east by the said Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, on or towards the south by the Parsee street, and on or towards the west by the compound of Cowasjee Maneckjee's Agiary, all which premises were late in the tenure or occupation of Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, the said deceased, and are now in the occupation of Bomanjee Cursetjee Ashburner, Hoorjeebhoy Cursetjee Ashburner, Dadabhoy Cursetjee Ashburner, Cowasjee Cursetjee Ashburner, Ardasir Cursetjee Ashburner, and Rustomjee Cursetjee Ashburner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their Office, No 29, Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 17th day of April 1880.

NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Solicitors, High Court.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
NEWS AGENTS.

THE following ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS are now open for immediate Subscription:—

NEWSPAPERS.	Bombay. Twelve Months. Rs.	Up-country. Twelve Months. Rs.
Army and Navy Gazette	22	24
Bell's Life in London	22	24
Broad Arrow	22	24
English Mechanic and World of Science	13 12	15 12
Field (with Supplements)	31 0	34 12
Fun (with Almanac)	8 12	10 12
Graphic (with all the extra Nos.)	24	27 0
Home News	19	21
Illustrated Police News	9 0	11 0
Illustrated London News (with all the extra numbers)	24	27 0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	24	26 12
Judy (including Almanac)	12	14
Lady's Pictorial	24	26
News of the World	12	14
Overland Mail	19	21
Pall Mall Budget	23	24
Penny Illustrated Paper	9 0	11 0
Pictorial World	14 12	16 12
Punch (with Almanac)	14	16
Queen and Ladies' News	30 0	34 0
Reynold's Weekly News	8 12	10 12
Saturday Review	22 8	24 8
Vanity Fair	31 0	40 8
World	22	24
PERIODICALS.		
All the Year Round	6 0	7 8
Art Journal	18 0	20 0
Belgravia	7 0	8 8
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine	18 0	20 0
Bow Bells	5 8	7 0
Bow Bells Novellette	4 12	6 4
Cassell's Family Magazine	4 0	5 8
Cornhill Magazine	7 0	8 8
Illustrated Carpenter and Builder	5 0	6 8
Illustrated Household Journal and Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine	7 0	8 8
Ladies' Gazette of Fashion	8 0	9 8
Ladies' Treasury	5 0	6 8
Le Follet	11 4	12 12
London Journal	5 8	7 0
London and Paris Magazine of Fashions	7 0	8 8
Macmill-n's Magazine	7 0	8 8
Men of Mark	12 0	14 0
Myra's Journal	4 0	5 8
Myra's Midmonthly Journal	4 0	5 8
Nineteenth Century	18 0	20 0
Once a Week	7 0	8 8
Schild's Monthly Journal of Paris Dress Fashion	3 0	4 8
Sylvia's Home Journal	4 0	5 8
Temple Bar	7 0	9 0
Textile Manufacturer	8 0	10 0
Wedding Bells	4 0	6 0
World of Fashion	7 0	9 0
Young Ladies' Journal	6 4	8 0

☞ Back Numbers will be supplied if in Stock, or will be ordered out from England if available.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR .....Mr. C. S. Nazir.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAST WEEK.
ON MONDAY, 19th.
Closed for Rehearsal.

On TUESDAY, 20th; WEDNESDAY, 21st; THURSDAY, 22nd; and FRIDAY, 23rd, "H. M. S. PINAFORE."

TUESDAY, 20th.
BENEFIT OF
MR. A. J. LEVEY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Stalls	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-30; performance to commence at 9.

STAGE MANAGER ..... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR... „ A. J. LEVEY.
Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in uniform half price to Back Seats.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.

Cash, Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TENDERS FOR WASHING.

TENDERS are invited for WASHING SHIPS' LINEN; about 750,000 pieces per annum. For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent F. & O. S. N. Co.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of INDIAN CONDIMENTS. For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent F. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL and QUARTERLY MEETINGS of the Corporation, as already ADVERTISED, will be held here at 2 P.M. THIS DAY (MONDAY).

R. P. BRUNTON,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th April 1880.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. POLLUCE.
CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

Note.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HOOP IRON FOR SALE; size 1 inch, 18 and 19 gauge, 24 and 28 feet long. Apply to M. M. MODY and Co., Shipchandlers, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

BIRTHDAY Registers.—Verses from the Pen of the late Miss Frances Ridley Havergal. Cloth Rs. 2: Morocco, Rs. 4; Calf, 5, Caxton Printing Works, Bombay

HAMILTON'S FORMERLY HOPE HALL HOTEL.—Owing to the EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS and REPAIRS now being COMPLETED, the above establishment WILL NOT BE OPENED till the 1st of May.

PRINTING MACHINES FOR SALE.—Second-hand Printing Machines, Royal and Crown sizes, to be sold cheap. Apply at the *Dufter Ashkara* Press.

FOR SALE, CORRUGATED GALVANIZED SHEET IRON of different sizes and Guages in Bundles & Skeleton cases. Apply to JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, suitable for a LADY, a CHESTNUT HORSE, sure footed, and a good canterer. Price Rs. 350. Apply to J. P. WATSON, Esplanade Hotel.

FOR SALE, an extremely good D. C. F. MINIATURE EXPRESS, 360 RIFLE by JNO. RIGBY, Dublin, a lot of TOOLS & AMMUNITION, &c. Inquire from Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, one Madras-built BROUGHAM, by Simpson and Co., in very good order, recently painted, for price and other particulars apply at the Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES—JUST ARRIVED a small batch of WALERS, consisting of several well-matched pairs, 14-2 to 16 handsHigh, and a number of well bred horses suitable for single harness, and good hacks at SCOTT & Co.'s Stables, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, a few SECOND-HAND COUNTRY-MADE TEAKWOOD TYPE CASES. Apply to the MANAGER of this Office.

TO SHIP MASTERS.—REQUIRED a PASSAGE in a Sailing Ship from Bombay to London for a Gentleman and Native servant. No extras required. For particulars, &c. and stating terms, apply by letter to R. WALLER, Esq., Railway Department, opposite General Post Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Acts, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 5, interleaved Re. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIP BISCUITS and FLOUR at less than Home prices. Come and see samples at PEARSE'S Biscuit Factory, Apollo Street, Fort.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficacy, and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations. Agents for sale in the Indian Bazars
General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Mahomed, near Jumma Musjid.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

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Stout Drab Merino, Long Sleeves, suitable for the Hills, &c.	each 6 8
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Suitable for Lounge or Verandah wear.

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Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 blowers	Rs. 120
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Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 blowers, with Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	180
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 8 Stops	200
Solid Oak (Polished), 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 7 Stops, with Broad Reeds	250
Solid Oak, 8 Stops, with Wind Indicator, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C	300
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Solid Oak, Church Harmonium, Handsomely Carved, very Massive, five rows of Reeds, 18 Stops	800

NEW ALEXANDRE ORGAN.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, Size 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep: 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops.....Net Cash Rs. 325

Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Liebuteh Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gambs, Diapason, Principal, Sub Bass, Automatic Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained.....Net Cash Rs. 800

AMERICAN ORGANS.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides best finish, Walnut Case.....Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches: Height, 3 feet 7 inches; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators.....Price Rs. 750

AMERICAN ORGAN, Two sets of Reeds, Three Stops—Viola

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

"The history of the world," says Carlyle, "is the biography of great men"—of politicians, military, strategists, authors, painters, and, I take leave to add, public performers. There was a time, and that not long ago, when the profession of theatrical performers was contemned, was held in utter disrepute, because of the many and obvious imperfections and adverse influences which surrounded it; but by a gradual process of refinement, by the elimination from it of everything that tended to pruriency of thought or action, it has at last secured for itself the respect of all classes, and has come to be recognised by those competent to guide public opinion as a powerful factor in the education of mankind. To the men who have brought about this reform, as widespread as it is radical, some share of "greatness" may surely be conceded. If they have achieved no starting deed of daring, if they have not worked up to any *coup d'état* which, like the treaty of Berlin, "made all the world wonder," their efforts in the cause of morality and popular amusement are not the less striking because of their unpretending character.

The functions of the Lord Chamberlain of England in connection with the stage, and the frequency with which His Lordship has of late exercised the pruning-knife on exotic productions, show us that we have not yet reached the end of all improvement in this direction. But in the words of the great American poet—

We have not wings, we cannot soar;
But we have feet to scale and climb,
By slow degrees, by more and more.

And an English stage, pure and undefiled, may be looked for even by those who believe that the past was the good old time. This improvement lies in the hands of the public: the patronage they accord different forms of amusement is the pivot on which everything turns. No professional can respect himself or herself the more for enacting a *role* in which questionable double *entendres* and lewdness prevail. Professionals would gain in repute if they refused to take part in all such exhibitions; and if from the manager to the humble call or property-boy they shaped their lives in accordance with the teachings of morality and good taste, the public would appreciate and esteem all the more those who had won their respect.

Yet, when the stage was held of very poor account, and during times long antecedent entertainments such as those with which I am connected flourished and were patronised by the men of "light and leading," the dames of the highest fashion, and the happy children of all countries, The glowing accounts which have come down to us from ancient times testify to the appreciation in which Circuses were held in Rome and Greece, in Spain and India. The ordinary scholastic training of the Roman youths included as we know, a course at the state gymnasiums, where they cultivated the *mens sana in corpore sano* under the guidance of Socrates; the Athenian young men and maidens freely competed together in trials of skill and strength; in Spain the bull-fights and the prowess of the *matadors* have to this day a historical interest; while in India the art of wrestling has not yet been forgotten. The result of these several forms of athletics have led us to think that "there were giants in those days;" the comparative disuse into which they have fallen has much to do with the reproach of a degenerate manhood we now hear so much about. It is true that what were reckoned the manly and classical sports of ancient days were too often degraded by a cruel disregard for the feelings of the lower creation, and sometimes of man himself. This callousness has happily disappeared in our day, and we take for granted that our own Circuses would probably make the Cæsars open their eyes, if they revisited the nether world, everything is accomplished by careful training and the dexterity that comes from practice rather than by coercion and brute force.

For the past thirty years, during which I have been catering for the public in all parts of the habitable globe, I have, while seeking to restore the Circus to its prestine glory, applied myself sedulously to divest my entertainment of all that might be considered objectionable by the most sensative person. I do not propose to provide an entertainment for any section of the community, but for all, whatever may be their religious convictions. My Circus is the best travelling exhibition of its class, and I shall not shrink from competition in the world. In advance of my comparison with any other. The performers are the pick of the profession, while my large stud of educated horses has, by careful training and kindness, arrived at a state of perfection which it would be impossible to surpass—if it might ever be equalled. As "good wine needs no bush," so our entertainment does not require the aid of factitious props to support it in the opinion of the public. Our name is a household word, and the mere announcement of our arrival in a town is sufficient to bring eager crowds, bent on enjoyment, to

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!!

The management have the pleasure to announce that they have, at enormous expense, and with a determination to out do all their former efforts produced the fairly spectacle of

CINDERELLA.

THIS MONDAY EVENING.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
CINDERELLA,
OR THE
LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,

which for grandeur and gorgeous wardrope, carriages, &c., will astonish and please all who pay the a visit during

OUR FAREWELL NIGHTS IN BOMBAY.

This BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE will be produced by fifty children born and brought up in this city, and will be produced in the most realistic manner, full attention being given to every detail.

The management have no wish to depreciate the efforts and performances of rival places of amusement but at the same time, they would warn the public not to confound the spectacle of Cinderella as it will be produced at the Circus with the burlesque of Cinderella which was put on the boards at the "Gaiety."

The management of that theatre made the grave mistake of forcing the production of one of the finest burlesques at a few hours' notice—whether or not with the intention of discounting the success of the spectacle of Cinderella, then in rehearsal at the Circus, is not known. But the result of this ill-considered and hasty experiment proved a complete *fiasco* and a burlesque on a burle-que, such as it must have been was as painful for the actors to take part in as for the public to witness. The spectacle of Cinderella is entirely new. The public have never seen nothing like it before—certainly nothing has been produced

There was once a rich lady and gentleman, who lived together very happily with their only daughter, who was praised by everybody for her sweetness of disposition. But unfortunately for the child, the poor lady died while she was very young, and her husband was so very, very sad, that he almost broke his heart.

He, however, for the sake of his dear little girl, determined on marrying again. The lady he married had two daughters of her own, and so he hoped that she would have proved a kind mother to his little darling. But he was deceived. No sooner had he married, than the lady became cruel and tyrannical. She paid no attention to her husband, and treated his sweet little girl with great harshness. The gentleman, who loved his daughter very dearly, remonstrated against the cruelty of her behaviour, but it only made her worse; and unable to control her violence, he fell into low spirits, which brought him to an early grave. The two daughters, too, were haughty and selfish girls, and mocked their poor little half-sister, and forced her to undergo all the drudgery of a servant's work. She had to scrub the floor, wash the dishes, clean the grates, sit in the kitchen, and sift the cinders, and was for this nicknamed Cinderella. Poor Cinderella had now a sad time of it for her two sisters who were very plain, were jealous of her, because, even in her poor ragged clothes, she was far more beautiful than they when dressed out in all their showy finery.

It happened that a ball, to last two evenings, was given by the King's son, and Cinder lla's sisters, who were very grand people in their way, were invited. But Cinderella was forced to say at home in her chimney corner, while they were enjoying themselves at the ball. As soon as they had departed, the poor girl said, "Oh! how I wish, I wish—" "What do you wish, my dear?" said her godmother, who at that moment came in. "You wish, to go to the Prince's ball, now, don't you?" Cinderella at once confessed the truth. "Well, well," said her godmother, "and so you shall, my darling, if you continue to be a good girl."

So Cinderella's godmother, who was a fairy, at once, by a stroke of her wand, transformed a pumpkin into a most splendid carriage, six mice into horses, a rat into a well-dressed coachman, and four lizards into four of the handsomest footmen ever seen.

Cinderella was fairly lost with wonder, when her godmother again waved her wand, and she became dressed in the most beautiful clothes, ornamented with the most costly and the rarest jewels in the whole world. Oh! how lovely Cinderella thought she looked, when she saw, in her sisters' looking glass, the wonderful change the fairy had made in her! Her godmother also gave her two little glass slippers, and told her on no account to stay at the ball later than twelve o'clock; for should she remain a single moment after, her carriage, horses, and servants would again become a pumpkin, six mice, a rat, and four lizards, and she, too, would be changed into her former self. Cinderella promised to be very punctual, and started off in her carriage to the ball.

When Cinderella arrived, the King's son came down to welcome her as the unknown Princess, and conducted her to the ball room, where the sisters had already arrived. She was very much admired by everybody, and by-and-by the Prince became her partner. Cinderella danced so gracefully, that every one was enchanted with her still more, and all agreed in thinking her the most accomplished lady they had ever seen. Her two haughty sisters alone, who of course had not the slightest notion that the beautiful Princess was the despised Cinderella, were envious at the admiration lavished upon the stranger, while they were quite overlooked. When, however, supper was announced, the Prince escorted her to the table. She took her seat near to her sisters, and paid them so many kind attentions, that they became quite delighted with her.

Exactly at a quarter to twelve, Cinderella curtsied to the company and retired, although the Prince pressed her to remain. The next night Cinderella again went to the ball, when she appeared, if possible, still more lovely than before. But this time she became so absorbed in the pleasures of the evening, that she forgot how quickly the time passed. All at once the clock struck twelve, and Cinderella ran from the palace in such haste that she lost one of her glass slippers on the stairs.

The Prince was distracted when he missed from his side the beautiful Princess. He immediately, with two of his nobles, ran down to the door of the palace, to see if Cinderella had lingered there. But no trace of her could anywhere be found, except the little glass slipper that she had lost, and which the King's son had picked up, and now treasured with the greatest care.

After a few days, the Prince proclaimed, by sound of trumpet, that he would marry the lady whose foot the little glass slipper should exactly fit.

All the titled ladies of the Court anxiously tried on the slipper first, but it was always too small! too small! Then the Prince ordered the heralds to go to all the ladies of his dominions; and it being brought to the two sisters, each tried very hard to squeeze a foot into it, but all to no purpose. "Pray, may I be allowed to try it on?" asked Cinderella, who was present. The two sisters burst out in laughter; but the officers, seeing that Cinderella was very beautiful, at once gave consent. She then sat on a chair, and put it on her foot with the greatest ease. To their utter astonishment they found it fitted her to perfection, and to the still greater astonishment of her unkind sisters, Cinderella now produced the fellow slipper from her pocket, which she had kept, and now put on. At that moment her fairy godmother appeared, waved her wand, and Cinderella again became dressed as the lovely Princess the King's son was so hoping to find.

The joy of the messengers was unbounded. They conducted Cinderella to the Prince, who was so very glad to see her again, that he solicited her hand in marriage; and Cinderella, giving her consent, in a few days he publicly made her his bride.

There were very great rejoicings at Court, for Cinderella, who was as amiable as she was beautiful, was beloved by everybody. Although her sisters had been cruel to her, she treated them with the utmost kindness, and gave them apartments in the palace, where they afterwards lived in the greatest splendour.

The following are some of the characters which will be impersonated:—

CINDERELLA ..... For Petite Adelo.

GUESTS AT THE PRINCE'S BALL.

H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
IN FULL DRESS UNIFORM AS FIELD MARSHAL
The Most Noble the Earl of Lytton and Viscount Knebworth, Viceroy and Governor General of India.
H. I. M. The Sultan of Turkey.
H. M. the Shah of Persia.
H. H The Nizam of Hyderabad.
H. H. The Guicowar of Baroda.
H. E. Sir Salar Jung.
His Excellency Sir Richar Temple.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1880.

REUTER'S telegrams of yesterday reported Consols unchanged at 98¾; French Rentes showed an advance of ¼, being quoted at Fcs. 118¼. Fours-and-a-half per cent. Indian Government Securities showed an advance of ¼ per cent, being quoted at 118¾. Fours were still at 78¾. In the London General Produce markets Cocanut Oil was quoted 10s. per ton lower, and a partial decline of 3d. per cwt in Linseed and 6d. per cwt. in Rapeseed was reported. The Skin sales are reported to have opened at a decline of 2 to 3d.

The Market for Piece Goods in Manchester was dull at Tuesday's quotations.

The Cotton market in Liverpool yesterday was quiet at Thursday's rates on the spot. The sales were 7,000 bales, of which 600 bales were Surats. No arrival quotations were given in the public telegrams which were stated to be unchanged, but private advices are reported to be of a more hopeful character. To-day's telegrams report the market quiet at previous rates, sales 7,000 including 500 bales Surats. For future delivery American are quoted at last prices.

The following is our usual weekly comparison of the position of Cotton, from which it is evident that the Liverpool Stock, as given by Reuter last week (509,000 bales) was incorrect. Some doubt was expressed as its correctness at the time, but the general impression was that it was possible that the stock had been taken by inspection, and that there were the corrected figures as issued by the Liverpool Cotton Brokers, Association. Now, however, there can be no doubt as to their incorrectness, as this week's stock of 659,000 bales tallies with that of a fortnight ago after adding to it the imports and deducting the Cotton taken for consumption and Export in the interval. The total visible supply is still given as 2,610,000 bales, but as pointed out in our report of yesterday, we may shortly look forward to a steadier decrease, as the quantity of a American Cotton must shortly fall off, although the supply of Surats for the next two months will be on the increase. The American afloat this week is 10,000 bales less than last, but East Indian shows an increase of 9,000 bales.

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,610,000	2,123,930	2,602,450
,, ,, ,, Surats	386,000	284,540	318,270
Stock in Liverpool.....	659,000	548,850	766,900
,, London	46,000	56,380	9,730
American Afloat.....	210,000	267,000	261,000
E. Indian ,, ...	112,000	69,000	75,000
Total.....	1,027,000	941,230	1,112,630
Price of Mid. Uplands ...	7d.	6¾d.	5 15-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera...	5 11-16d.	4¾d.	4 13-16d.
Difference.....	1 5-16d.	1¾d.	1¼d.

The New York telegrams of yesterday still quoted ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents per lb., but Futures for July delivery are quoted at 12·04, an advance of ·12 cents per lb. To-day's telegrams quote ready Cotton unchanged, but Futures show a further advance being now quoted at 12·17 cents per lb.

The American weekly figures, as given below, still show a large increase on those of last season, although pointing to a falling off in the supply when compared with those of last week.

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	39,000	40,000	37,000
,, Exports to U. K.....	36,000	39,000	51,000
,, ,, to Continent.	26,000	14,000	14,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	4,559,600	4,245,000	4,017,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,, ...	1,959,000	1,763,000	1,688,900
,, ,, to Continent ,, ...	1,072,800	1,329,000	1,175,500
,, Stock at the Ports ...	696,000	422,000	504,000
Saturday's Receipts.....	6,000	4,000	6,000

BAR SILVER in London on Friday was reported by Reuter at 51¾d. per oz., an advance of 1-16d. per oz. on the previous day's quotation. Private advices, however, quoted it at 52d. per oz., and this is now confirmed by Reuter's telegrams of yesterday.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened here this morning firm at an advance 1-32d. per Rupee on Friday's closing rates. This was chiefly owing to the advance in the price of Silver in London, but another strengthening element was that rates from Hongkong on India were quoted higher, and quotations telegraphed from Calcutta during the day were the same as our own and not as previously ¼ to 1 anna below it. It is true that the Calcutta market has been waiting upon this for some little time past, but it must not be forgotten that exports there are on the increase, and that the position of the two markets may at any time be reversed. Our market closed strong at the following quotations for ready bills, and at 1-16 per Rupee higher for May delivery, viz:—

Bank Bills, on demand		.....	1s. 8 15-16d. per Re.
Do.	3 months' sight	.....	1s. 8 3-32d. ,,
Credits,	3 ,, ...	.....	1s. 8 3-16d. ,,
Documents,	3 ,, ...	.....	1s. 8 ¼d. ,,
Francs	3 ,, ...	.....	9 19 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There is no change to report, the market has been steady at Rs. 95½ for Fours and Rs. 102 5-16 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The feeling to-day has been steady and any changes in quotations have been in favour of sellers. Bank of Bombays are quoted at Rs. 690 against Rs. 689½ on Friday. Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares are Rs. 30 higher. Alliance Spinning and Weaving Companies Rs. 25, Hindustan Rs. 10, Madras United Rs. 20, and New Great Eastern Rs. 30 higher. Press and Land Companies are unchanged.

COTTON.—The improvement in the quotation in Futures in New York has caused a better feeling in this market throughout the day, and without enquiry from exporters, sellers have raised their rates Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and at this advance a moderate amount of business has been transacted. The arrivals of Cotton from up-country yesterday were 7,761 bales, against 7,839 bales on the same day last week. We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 241	per candy	Ready.
,, ,, ...	,, 239	,,	May dely.
,, Dholleras, ...	,, 225	,,	Ready.
,, ,, ...	,, 227	,,	May dely.
F. G. F. ,, ...	,, 217	,,	Ready.
Good Oomrawuttee	,, 224	,,	Ready.
F. G. F. ,, ...	,, 216	,,	Ready.

Linseed, Rapeseed, and Wheat are unchanged at our last quotations.

FREIGHTS.—There has been more demand again to-day for ready shipment to Liverpool via Canal, and whereas in the morning engagements were made at 41s. 3d. per ton, no tonnage was procurable under 42s. 6d. per ton before the close, and 43s. 9d. is asked for all April and 42s. 6d. per ton for May loading. Cape freights keep steady at 43s. 9d. Continental rates are unchanged at 45s. per ton for Havre and 50s. for Trieste and Venice and 47s. 6d. per ton for Marseilles and Genoa. Freight paid here at par exchange.

PIECE GOODS.—As usual on mail day there has not been much doing by importers, but in the bazaar the off-take continues on about the same scale, and dealers are holding out for previous rates. Yarns are quiet.

COALS unchanged at previous quotations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMER ARROW, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo, and 125 deck passengers.

THE STEAMER SICILY, 1,078 tons, Captain J. McWallen, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool with a general cargo, and 20 deck passengers for Aden.

THE STEAMER TENEDOS, 952 tons, Captain H. Harris, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Liverpool (14th March) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss J. Johnstone, Mr H. R. Lacy, and Mr W. R. Rice.

THE STEAMER ROUMELIA, 1,384 tons, Captain W. Fothergill, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Liverpool.—Mr and Mrs Sutherland and 4 children, Mr E. Morcan, Mrs McVittie, 3 children and ayah, and Mr M. A. de Quadros. For Suez.—Surg. Major Skardon.

THE B. I. S. N. Co'S STEAMER CALCUTTA, 549 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Blake, Mr Mackenzie, Col. Dunsterville, Mr W. Peel, Mr C Merban, Mrs Batchellor, Mr. A. H. Cross, Mr W. H. Blackwell, and 32 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Tenedos (s).....	Harris	Liverpool, March 14.
17	H M Euryalus(s)	King	Malta, March 20.
	Calcutta (s).....	Smith.....	Bussorah, April 2.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Java (s).....	Macaulay	Kurrachee.
	Kaiser-i-Hind (s) ...	Methven	Southampton.
	Roumelia (s)	Fothergill.....	Liverpool.
	Sicily(s).....	McWallen	Liverpool.
18	H M Jumna (s)	Parsons.....	England.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Indis, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sindhana, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Calcutta, to the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Carsdock, to Calais.
Steamer Tanjore, to Australia.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—500 bundles sheet iron, Valljee Osman.
Batavia s—150 barrels epsom salt, Nuthoo Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Marlbrough s—50 cases port, 30 cases sherry, 20 cases marsala and 20 cases saumur C R B Forbes and Co, 12 cases matches Abdoolally Dawoodkhan, 17 cases whisky D D Shah, 60 cases port, 5 cases claret and 4 cases liquours Cutler, Palmer and Co, 17 casks beer Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla and Co.
Rebecca s—6 cases sheet glass Suzulally Mamoojee, 51 cases whiskey Jamsetjee Framjee.
Peshawar s—13 cases hock, the Bombay Club.
Teheran s—12 cases claret Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ocean King s—25 cases brandy Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla and Co.
Khiva s—25 cases cochineal Benn, Ashley and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khersones s—800 bales cotton Wallace and Co.
James Aitkin—200 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co.
Swaledale s—470 cwts linseed P Chrystal and and Co, 30 bales cotton Jairam Hemraj, 23 bales cotton Govindram Dwarkadass.
Speke Hall s—60 bales cotton Tockersey Mooljee, 51 bales cotton Moolchand Motichund.
Roumelia s—16 bales wool Ralli Brothers.
Avondale s—100 cwts bones Reptonia Shaik Adom and Co, 200 bales cotton, John Marshall, 70 bale cotton Ganjee Nurput.
Euphrates s—509 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co, 120 bales cotton Lalchund Ramdayal.
India—48 bales cotton waste, W M Bell, 1,600¾ cwts linseed and 225 bales cotton Lalji Moir and Co, 700 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 200 bales cotton Knoop and Co, 500 cotton and 4,000¾ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—5 boxes silver coins (Rs 32,800) the N Bank 8 cases shawls Sewnath Punalall, 24 cases shawls, Tarachund Ramchunder, 4 cases shawls Toolsidass Munordass, 2 cases shawls Hurbux S G Hossen.
Glenrath s—2,400 cwts myrabolams Ralli Brothers, 598¾ cwts myrabolams Robertson Brothers and Co, 58 cwts dry ginger Gouldass Sewjee, 46¾ cwts dry ginger Tricomdass Lowjee.
Khiva s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co, 9¾ cwts dry ginger Canjee Rawjee, 158¾ cwts myrabolams Robertson Brothers and Co, 27 bales skins P M Mustan and Co, 15 bales skins S A Meera and Co, 18 bales skins V A S Mohidin and Co, 18 bales skins, P M S Seerazooddin and Co, 42 bales hides and skins Mahamedbhoy and Co, 9 bales skins Poona H A C M and Co, 34 bales hides and skins S Woodmanally S N M and Co, 14 bales skins A Mohidin and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rebecca s—480 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers, 600 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 153 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—100 bales cotton Knoop and Co, 100 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co.
Pelluce s—200 bales cotton Sigg, Sulzer and Co, 52½ cwts olibanum Mondolfo and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—400 bales cotton Knoop and Co, 200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR BEYROUT.

Pelluce s—82 cwts copra, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Pelluce s—66 cwts coffee David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Peshawar s—50 bales twist the National S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—81 cwts raisins S Jafferbhoy, 50 bales twist The National S and W Co, 150 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 13 bales twist A S Mirza, 96 bales twist, ED Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 19.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

TO BE MENTIONED.

518-76—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Mahomed Ebrahim Parkur—M M Munshi.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
NEW LONG CAUSES.
121-80—Tobin and R—Nursoo Syhoo vs Ismail Hajee Abdoolrahimon—In person.
For further directions and costs.
601-70—Hearn, C and L—Shamawahoo vs Dwarkadass Vussonjee—Jefferson, B and D.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.
532-78—Tyabjee and S—Sakerlal Atmaram vs Luckmidass Trikumdass and others—H W Payne, K M and in person—Part heard.
64-80—Jefferson, B and D—Hajee Jacob Jan Mahomed vs Shaik Abdool Rahman Janardhan G.
116-80—In person [a pauper]—Ramjee Dhondoo and another vs Soora Wada and another—H Bicknell and in person.
78-70—In person [a pauper]—Vallabhdas and others vs Abdool Gunny and another—In person.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.
37-75—H W Payne—Framjee Pestonjee Dadasss vs Yalibai and others—Macfarlane and G.—Part heard.
SHORT CAUSES.
15-80—Tyabjee and S—Ibrahim Hajee Rahimjee vs Ghellabhoy Doolubdass and others—Crawford and B.
152-80—In person [a pauper]—Thucker Govindass Lalljee vs Thucker Girdhur Wagbjee and others—Chalk and W.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 16.

Laye, Major, 93th Foot, on duty, from Calcutta.
Seton, Surg Major, on leave, from Ghazipur.
Davies, Lieut Col, 29th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.
Wahab, Col, 8th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Sheehy, Major, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

APRIL 17.

Sinclair, Lieut, 1st Belooch, from leave, from Matheran.
Jones, Gr Mr, 60th Rees, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Dunsterville, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 17.

Bensley, Surg Major, on leave, to England.
Jameson, Surg Major, on leave, to England.
Shortland, Captain, 15th Regt, to join, to Kurrachee.
Sladen, 2nd Lieut, 15th Regt, to join, to Kurrachee.
Barnet, Lieut, R E, on leave, to England.
Sheehy, Major, 15th Hussars, on leave, to England.
McCausland, Captain, 2nd L C, to join, from Kamptee.
Baker, Col, R E, on leave, to England.
Fairwether, Surg Major, Bengal Army, on leave, to England.

APRIL 18.

Skordon, Surg Major, on leave, to England.
Hargreave, Captain, 5th Fusiliers, on duty, to Deolalee.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 17th April 1880.

1 The Regimental monthly Committee meeting will meet at Head Quarters on Wednesday 21st inst at 8-45 p. m.; all members are invited to attend.

2 Clr Serjeant Melvine, E Company, is granted 2 months' leave of absence from this date and permitted to take his rifle with him.

3 No 1,155 Vol E O'Keilly and No 1,156 Vol J J Butler are taken on the strength from this date and posted to D Company.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain, and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE
PILLS

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and Fevers. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CANDIDATES for the SPECIAL LOWER STANDARD Departmental Examination are requested to attend at the Secretariat on TUESDAY, the 20th April at 10-15 a. m. to take their seats and answer the Roll Call.

S. P. PANDIT,
Secretary to the Central Committee for Departmental Examination.
Bombay, 13th April 1880.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DOOLITTLE—April 18th, at Bombay, Frank W. Doolittle, M. D., aged 45, of pyæmia.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1880.

THE news telegraphed to us by our correspondent at Quetta indicates, we fear, that the hostile movement in Afghanistan against the British occupation is spreading, and that tribes are being enlisted against us which hitherto have remained friendly. An officer and six men of the 19th B. N. I. have been assailed and massacred by a gathering of some fifteen hundred Pathans at one of the posts between Quetta and Kandahar, while on the road between Sibi and Quetta another band of two thousand Khakers are reported by General Burrows to be threatening the line of communications. It may be recollected that on the outbreak of the war the Khaker tribes persistently declined to listen to Shere Ali's overtures that they should rise and attack the convoys of the British army. They pointed out that for many years the Kabul Government had afforded them no assistance in their contests with the Mari Baluchis and consequently they did not feel themselves bound to draw down upon their heads the retaliation which would be certain to follow any attempt to molest the troops advancing upon Kandahar. On the contrary, they afforded the authorities at Quetta most valuable assistance in furnishing supplies of food and carriage. This friendly attitude continued until the other day when Captain Showers was murdered, and the information now forwarded by General Burrows would seem to show that the prompt punishment which overtook the perpetrators of that deed has not deterred another and larger body of Khakers from essaying further hostilities. Again, the road between Chaman and Kandahar has hitherto been marked by an almost entire absence from outrage; the attack on the sepoys of the 19th B. N. I. having taken place in a district through which our convoys have frequently passed almost unescorted with impunity. Altogether, the news from across the frontier grows more serious each day, and it would appear quite possible that before long there will be another attempt to drive us out of the country by a rising that on this occasion will extend from Kabul to Peshawar and from Kandahar to British India. Abdul Rahman is evidently the coming man, and assisted as he almost certainly is by the direct advice of Russian officers, our generals will have to see to it that they do not allow the new enemy such opportunities for inflicting defeat upon us as those which General Roberts gave them last December. A force of 4,000 men, we are told, has left Kabul for Ghazni. It would be a serious matter if they were assailed *en route* by a gathering of tribesmen as large as that which besieged Sherpur. It is perhaps not to be regretted that on the arrival of General Stewart at Kabul the supreme command will devolve upon an officer more cautious and of more real military experience than the Simla favourite to whose hands the safety of some 12,000 British troops is at present entrusted.

As we go to Press we are placed in receipt of our correspondent's second telegram informing us that the road between Quetta and Kandahar is blocked and the wire cut. It is to be hoped that the anxiety felt at Quetta about the insecurity of our small isolated posts will not be justified, but it would really seem as if the overweening sense of security which has prevailed so long on the Kandahar side is about to expose us to as serious a danger there as that from which we recently so narrowly escaped at Kabul. The Bombay army is evidently not to go without a trial in the way of real campaigning, and it is satisfactory to know that General Phayre has a sufficient force with him. Our correspondent states that anxiety is felt about the line in the Bolan. There the people are chiefly Baluchis, and we should hardly think it probable that these would make common cause with their hereditary enemies, the Khaker Pathans. Still, wherever we have weak posts there is danger of disaster, and it has now become evident that nowhere in Afghanistan, not even in those portions of the country supposed to be friendly towards us, do we hold a rood of ground outside the line of our sentries. It is becoming clearer every day that the question of Afghanistan is a most unpleasant legacy for the new Liberal Government.

THERE are one or two points in connection with the death of the late Mr. Grondona to which the attention of the public has not been sufficiently drawn. This was unfortunately by no means the sole accident of the kind which has happened in India within the last few years. A case of a similar nature happened at Poona some years ago, and another in Peshawur more recently. In each case the cause of accident was a mistake of some kind or other in connection with the prescription. It is not sufficient to say that since the first accident we have mentioned, prescriptions have been written by the thousand, and that only a few mistakes have occurred. Mistakes in such matters should be impossible. Probably a hundred times as many money cheques and drafts have been drawn by business people in the same period, and we doubt if in any one single instance a mistake has occurred as to the value of the cheque. The reason is plain. On cheques the sum mentioned is always shown both in full and in figures. A neglect of this simple precaution would be certainly held to show that "ordinary care" had not been used by the person who drew a commercial document. It does not appear unreasonable to expect doctors to exercise as much care upon matters involving life and death, as the lay world habitually exercise in matters involving only pounds and shillings. Now, what was the direct cause of the mistake in this case? The jury said they considered "grana" to be plainly written. Dr. Sidney Smith proved that he had actually read it correctly, without knowing what it was. It is obvious that any method by which a prescription may be drawn up in "plain" writing, and which yet permits a careful dispenser, or indeed any dispenser who is not obviously and grossly careless, to make a mistake, cannot be considered a proper system, even if it be the method in customary use in the medical profession. Any man, the most careful in the world, may misread a single word. Our own "compositors" are good hands at deciphering mistakes when there is apparently no difficulty or doubt about the word. In this case Mr. Bristed's mind was drawn towards the idea that the prescription was French by a remark of the dispenser. Having once seized this idea, he naturally read the word as gram, and experienced no doubt about the matter. We should probably have made the same mistake, and Dr. Sidney Smith, who actually did read the prescription correctly, would in all probability have read it as "gram" also, had he been led to believe that the prescription was written in French. Dr. Lyon acted most judiciously in declining to give an opinion about the legibility of the word after he knew what it really was. No blame, not even moral blame, can be attached to an act which any, the most careful of us might have committed; and this, although we accept the opinion of the jury that the word was plainly written. Had the medical profession been in the habit of observing the same laudable and reasonable precaution with regard to their poisons, which we all use with regard to our pence, the prescription would have run "grana duo" (gr. II.), and no mistake could possibly have occurred. To write it thus would be but to use "ordinary care," and yet we admit Dr. Lorigiola was justified in not writing it thus, because such is not at present the custom of the profession.

There is another point upon which the opinion of the jury was challenged by Dr. Blaney. They appeared, however, to be so taken up with their trifling difference of opinion that they failed to make a recommendation which was clearly demanded. No chemist should be allowed by law to send out of his shop for any purpose whatever any poison without its nature and strength being plainly noted. Dr. Blaney said that there was a difference of opinion in the profession about this, many medical men being afraid that if their patients knew their medicines contained potent poisons they would be terribly alarmed. We do not think this would be the case; but even if it were so, the wish to save a little needless alarm would be no excuse for such an apparently reckless proceeding as sending out poison without noting its name or strength. Such a proceeding is like placing a pistol in the hands of a nervous woman, loaded and cocked, and carefully wrapped up in brown paper, for fear she should be frightened. Of course, in the case of poisons the necessary legal danger signal—"poison"—is shown, but that alone is, as this case and others have proved, insufficient. In the not uncommon case of poisoning from a mistake about bottles, the practitioner called in cannot tell what course to adopt if ignorant of the nature and strength of the poison, or even if the dose erroneously taken be a dangerous one. In any case in which a doctor considers it necessary to prescribe poisons, and also advisable to conceal the nature of the remedy from his patient, he should have the dangerous ingredient so diluted that the quantity of an ordinary dose of physic would not be injurious. The custom of sending out highly concentrated solutions of the most powerful drugs known to modern pharmacy, without the nature and strength of the poison being indicated, is quite indefensable, and is certain to lead to catastrophes which in future will hardly be called accidents, at all events, in Bombay. The adoption of either of these simple and obvious precautions would have most certainly saved the valuable life lately unnecessarily lost. That they had not both been adopted after the warnings which had already occurred, must be regarded as in some measure a slur on the whole profession, whose especial duty it was to cause their adoption.

By the death of Dr. Kenealy the world has lost one of its best Greek scholars, and the "unhappy nobleman" in Dartmoor his maddest supporter. The learned Doctor has not long survived his defeat at Stoke-on-Trent; the ingratitude of the borough, we are afraid, broke his heart. It is sad that a man of such unquestionable power should have been so unhappy, we might almost say, so disreputable, in his career. The harsher word can only be withheld when we reflect that there must have been a vein of madness in his otherwise vigorous and well informed mind even in his earlier days. His friends acquitted him of anything worse than

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MURDER OF AN OFFICER.

QUETTA, APRIL 17.

An officer of the 19th Regiment, Bombay N. I., with six men, is reported to have been murdered twenty miles beyond Chaman. He was warned of the attack and entrenched himself. He was attacked by fifteen hundred Pathans. The Commissariat stores were destroyed by fire.

SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENT OF KHAKAR PATHANS.

General Burrows reports that two thousand Khakar Pathans are moving parallel to him, apparently meaning mischief.

Officers here are ordered to go about armed. They are also forbidden to correspond for newspapers after the 10th of May.

The Fusiliers left on the 14th inst., but the Poona horse are still here. General Phayre is expected on Tuesday.

APPREHENDED RISING ON THE KANDAHAR LINE.

QUETTA, APRIL 18.

A reconnoitring party from Chaman reports that the Debrai, the post attacked, is in ruins, there being no signs of Major Waudby and his men. The enemy is reported to be blocking the road to Kandahar, and the telegraph to Kandahar is cut. General Phayre has troops handy, five small cavalry detachments having left this morning to strengthen our posts between this and Chaman. Anxiety is felt about the Bolan. The existing system of small isolated detachments on the line of communication is much discussed. In case of a rising they can only lead to disaster Detachments should be strong and further apart. If necessary, the troops can carry their own rations with them.

THE STRENGTH OF GENERAL ROSS'S COLUMN.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 18.

General Ross marched for Maidan on Friday morning. The total strength of his force amounts to nearly 4,000. The first march is to Killa Kazi, the second to Argandeh, and the third to Maidan, where they will receive further orders.

MAHOMED JAN.

Mahomed Jan reported to have left hastily for Ghasni, and summoned Kohistani chiefs, to follow him, which, it is believed, they will not do.

HASSAN KHAN.

Hassan Khan has called for a list of all the Logar men upon whom he can rely, and announces that he has made no terms with the British.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Empress Eugenie has arrived at Cape Town.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Kenealy.

BERLIN, APRIL 16.

The German Parliament has adopted the Army Bill.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 16.

A new Russian loan of fifteen millions sterling is announced.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Queen has returned to Windsor from the Continent.

PINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 17.

Prince Gortschakoff is slightly better.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 17.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey has advised the Sultan to summon the Turkish Parliament under the modified electoral law.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, APRIL 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here the morning of the 15th inst.

ADEN, APRIL 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Karrachee, sailed to-day.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, left here for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	45,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	23,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats.....	4,000	do.
Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	63,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	9,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	659,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	36,000	do.
Do. do. Estimated.....	30,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London.....	46,000	do.

LONDON, APRIL 16, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 11-16
The Manchester market has been dull.	
7lbs. Shirtings.....	6-3
8½lbs. do.	7-6
40's Mule Twist.....	10½
4 per cen. Rupee Paper.....	78¾
4½ per cent. do.	85
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	98⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.....	113⅛
Bar Silver	51½

Arrival—Menzaleh.

Departures—Cicero, Hudson, and Wingates.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on the 14th, reduced the rates of interest and discount one per cent.

THE Viceroy was expected at Simla on Saturday. He has been staying for a few days at the Pinjore Gardens, near Kalka.

THE Magistrate and Collector, to whose reproof by the High Court, N. W. P., the *Pioneer* recently adverted, has made his peace with the Court, and the matter is now at an end.

HER MAJESTY'S Gunboat Euryalus, 1,288 tons, 16 guns, Captain R. D. King, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday last from Malta, which port she left on the 20th March, and Aden on the 7th inst.

THE latest accounts from Yercand report a slight improvement in the condition of the Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly, but there is still great cause for anxiety. The local inflammation has been got under.

A PROPOSAL to construct a State railway from the nearest termini of the E. B. Railway to Bongong, in the district of Nuddea, is, says the *Indian Daily News*, pending the consideration of the Local Government.

MR. S. J. HARRISON having been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, has withdrawn his candidature for a seat on the Corporation. The only candidates now in the field are, therefore, Captain Walsh and Dr. Cooke.

IN consequence of the recent increase of stamp frauds in the mofussil, the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, has deputed an experienced native officer on special duty of inspecting the judicial stamps used in several district courts, on a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem, in addition to the substantive pay of his office as a Revenue officer.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—"Our Persian writer at Kabul informs us that Ibrahim Khan has been appointed Assistant Political Officer, *vice* Ilyat Khan, proceeded to Peshawur, on a salary of Rs. 700 per month. Raja Jahandad has been summoned from Peshawur to Kabul to officiate as extra Assistant Commissioner *vice* Kuttubdeen, who returns to India."

THE *Englishman* publishes the following from Rangoon, dated the 15th instant :—Mandalay news is most conflicting. King Theebaw was alive on the 7th. The priests in large numbers are leaving Mandalay, as they did when the late king was dying. All houses are closed at Mandalay at sundown, on account of the terror inspired by the human sacrifices offered up last week in large numbers.

OFFICERS will, no doubt, be glad to hear that the Government of India, in the military department, has approved of the Surgeon-General's suggestion that, after the transfer of the office of the Surgeon-General (Indian Medical Department) to Simla, the Presidency Medical Board should continue to assemble under the presidentship of the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Presidency Circle, the members, as hitherto, being nominated from the medical officers in Calcutta.

THE Irrawaddy Flotilla management have ordered a steamer with three decks and cargo space of dimensions hitherto unknown in their previous vessel, for the cargo and passenger traffic of Burma. This is the class of vessel employed in the internal navigation that make Shanghai their terminus, which for speed and comfort are said to be not inferior to the famed floating palaces of the Mississippi. This description of steamers is advocated as well adapted for Burma.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Daily News*, it appears to have been almost decided that, after the camp on the Naga Hills breaks up, the Commissariat establishment under Lieutenant Wingate is to remain there for the present, for the supply of provisions, &c., to about 800 troops, with their camp-followers, to be located on the hills. The disposition of these troops rests with the General Commanding the Field Force. They are likely to be posted at Kohima, Monoma, and other centres of the late disturbance.

THE *Pioneer* hears now, on good authority, that the Government at home is not likely to await the meeting of Parliament, but will resign very shortly. The Viceroy's resignation will be tendered simultaneously with Lord Beaconsfield's. It will be an absolute and not a conditional resignation; but His Excellency is prepared to remain in India, if that be the Queen's pleasure, until the arrival of his successor. It is quite possible, therefore, that no change will actually take place here until the autumn.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that Colonel Bainbridge's exertions in the cause of transport have been very successful in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Over 3,500 camels have been purchased, and 700 camel drivers enlisted. Mr. Broadway conveyed 1,000 camels to Pesha-wur, all in fine condition and fully equipped in February. Mr. Broadway also took 1,000 camel in March to Thull in excellent order. Mr. Orr, of the police, has started for Thull with 500, and as many more will be sent forward to that station under Lieutenant Wood.

THE Kaiser-i-Hind takes home some well known and distinguished members of the Services. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, member of the Viceregal Council, embarked early in the afternoon, long before the Apollo Bunder commenced to fill, together with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Spankie, of the N. W. P. Mr. Justice Pinhey embarked from Mazagon, and Colonel W. A. Baker, of the Port Trust, was also a passenger by the outgoing mail. Large as the Kaiser-i-Hind is, her decks were crowded with the great number of friends from shore who remained on board until the last moment.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has, we learn, sanctioned the establishment of Savings Banks in connection with Guaranteed railways upon the same principles as those for State railways; the amount subscribed by the companies in cases of lines not paying the guaranteed interest is to be half per cent., and an additional half per cent. if the concern has surplus profits after liquidation of the guaranteed interest. The maximum deposit within a year is to be Rs. 5,000, and the rules are to apply to servants of railway companies up to a certain grade—not those of a higher standing.

We regret to announce the death at Norwood of Captain Henry Luke Robinson, late Bombay Staff Corps. The deceased officer was the young est son of the late William R. Robinson, Esq., 17, Hyde Park Gardens. He entered the Bombay army in 1848 and was posted to the 20th Bombay Native Infantry and served throughout the Persian campaign, 1856-57, part of the time as Adjutant of his regiment and part of the time as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. He also served in the Indian mutiny campaign and had received medals for Persia and the Indian mutiny. Captain Robinson retired from the service on account of ill health in 1862.

SAYS the *Bombay Review* :—Why is it that Bombay Banks are extremely loth to part with money once they get hold of it? A European, by dint of loud talking and continually interrupting the clerks, may get a cheque put through in half an hour or so; but those who indulge in the luxury of sending sepoys to the Bank may consider themselves very fortunate, indeed, if their men succeed under an hour or two. There are exceptions to this as there are to every rule. The Savings Bank and H. M.'s Treasury pay somewhat quicker; and as the Savings Bank is attended by many Europeans who generally have many references to make and accounts to adjust, it would be a boon to the public if other Banks sent their people over to take a lesson from the Savings Bank counter.

THE death is announced at Rangoon of Colonel Wigram Arthur Cheke, Commanding the 22nd M. N. I. He died suddenly, and a *post mortem* examination showed the cause of death to be aneurism of the aorta. Colonel Cheke, who was only 43 years of age, obtained his first commission on the 7th August 1855, was promoted to Lieutenant on the 23rd November 1856, succeeded to his company the 7th August 1867, promoted Major 1st January 1874 and his Lieut.-Colonelcy on the 5th October of the same year. He had also just a few days ago obtained command of his regiment. As generous hearted a man, says the *Rangoon Gazette*, as ever breathed and a universal favorite, his sudden death has been a shock to his many friends here. He leaves a widow and son to mourn his loss and who have our heartfelt sympathies.

The *Pioneer* says :—The Sherpur Durbar has created a good impression in the city of Kabul, and also, let us hope, in London; and the combination of the Ghazni chiefs is broken up, Wali Mahomed and Hashim Khan have exchanged promises of mutual support, should either of them be made Amir; such an event being unlikely in the extreme. Mahomed Jan is supposed to be willing to come to terms with Abdul Rahman, whose adherents are increasing in numbers daily. Abdul Rahman shows no sign of wishing to treat with Sir Frederick Roberts, who can hardly move first in the matter; and his situation, therefore, is one of expectancy. True, we have an army marching on Ghazni, another on the Jellalabad line of communications, and a third in Kurrum,—to say nothing of the Channel Fleet; but even with these we cannot prevent Abdul Rahman crossing the Hindu Kush, or crush him directly he emerges from the passes.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says :—Do what they will, the Jesuit Fathers can never become an *authorised* congregation in France so long as the Liberals are in power. There are only three authorised congregations of men in France: the Lazarists, the Brothers of Christian Schools, and the Brothers of Christian Doctrine, but none of the others, with one exception, are to be molested. As regards the Jesuits the action of the Government will be very different. To them it will be at once officially intimated that all their establishments in France, professed houses and noviciates, as well as colleges and schools, will cease to have a legal existence on the 1st September next. The fathers of the Society will be at the same time informed that, in consequence of this decision, they will no longer be able to direct, as Jesuits, any educational institution in France; but that they will be permitted to give instruction under the direction of the Bishops, and in colleges or *petits séminaires*, which are under episcopal control.

THE *Pioneer* thinks, it is a good sign, in reference to General Massy's case, that everybody in high authority seems anxious, now, to repudiate the distinction of having been the original author of the recall. People in a position to speak decisively on the point, declare that the Viceroy had nothing whatever to do with the proceeding. General Roberts, as everybody knows, paid General Massy the marked public compliment of riding out with him when he left Sherpur, and has clearly separated himself from suspicion of being the prime mover in the affair. At home the supreme military authorities are quite on General Massy's side, and certainly gave no initial impulse to a measure they, in common with most impartial students of the case, regard as a blunder and an injustice. There remains the Commander-in-Chief, generally regarded as a most amiable old gentleman. It seems difficult to suppose that the recall of General Massy, for having quitted a road he was never upon and for having fought an enemy it would have been criminal and disastrous to have run away from, is destined to be the one solitary incident by which posterity will remember that Sir Frederick Haines was Commander-in-Chief in India during the Afghan war.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* hears from a person generally well informed of Mandalay affairs that King Theebaw's illness is neither more or less than a severe attack of small-pox. The disease has raged this year with unprecedented violence in Mandalay. It is calculated that since the month of January more than 30,000 souls, of whom an unduly large proportion were grown up people of all ages, have already succumbed to the pestilence, which is still raging fiercely, and will probably only abate the rains set in and cool the atmosphere. Theebaw's death, the journal states, would be a blessing to the country. The day of retribution is perhaps nearer at hand than anticipated, maugre the Liberal victory at home. With its splendid forests and rich mines of minerals and precious stones of all kinds, thrown open to foreign capital and enterprise, instead of being jealously guarded over by a barbarous Cerberus, who, unable to work them profitably himself, dog in the manger like, will suffer no one else to do so; with its inexhausted and inexhaustible soil properly cultivated, instead of being merely scratched as heretofore, Upper Burma would make as rapid strides in the path of civilization and progress as her more fortunate sisters, China, Japan and Siam.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket Match—Grant Medical College and European General Hospital—opposite Gymkhana 11 a. m.
Wilson Circus, 9 p. m.
Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th inst. :—Tenedos (s), from Liverpool. On the 17th—H. M. S. Euryalus, from Malta; Calcutta (s), Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 17th inst :— Java (s), to Kurrachee; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Sauthampton; Roumelia (s), and Sicily (s), Liverpool. On the 18th.—H. M. S. Jumna to England; Arrow (s), Coast and Cutch.

REMAINS FOR KERBELLA.—Six embalmed bodies of Mahomedans were sent away from Bombay on Friday last to Kerbella.

ASSAULT.—Govind Ramchunder and two other Hindoos were on Saturday last fined Rs. 6 each by Mr. W. Webb for assaulting one Framjee Pallonjee.

ARRIVAL OF A THAKORE.—Dullsookram Someydram, a Thakore of Palli, arrived here on Friday last, accompanied by eight armed followers. He has taken up his residence at the Madhowdass Dhurumsala.

CARRYING EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.—Balloo Dewjee, a boatman, was on Saturday last fined Rs. 15 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for carrying a greater number of passengers than he is licensed to carry.

CRICKET.—A return match will be played this morning on the Esplanade in front of the Gymkhanna, commencing at 11 o'clock, between the Grant Medical College and the European General Hospital.

THEFT.—Cassim Meer Hyder was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing six gold earrings, valued Rs. 30, belonging to one Jogoo Nicholas, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Soonder Chuttoo was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a currency note for Rs. 10, the property of Seevoo, woman. Being an old offender he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—James Roache, a seaman of the British ship Royal Minstrel, was on Saturday last sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

THE BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—Mr. Jacob Ellas Sassoon has been appointed a director of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, in place of his father, the late Mr. E. D. Sassoon, and Mr. Reginald Gilbert in place of Mr. John Macfarlane, proceeding to Europe. Mr. Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy has also been made an additional director of this company.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 17th inst :—Horses, 7 lame; bullocks, 3 lame, 11 sore necks, 1 emaciated, and 1 sore on the shoulder. Total number of cases 17; amount of fines Rs. 47-8. Included in the above is Mr. Ludda Ebram, merchant, for causing two bullocks to be tortured.

VOLUNTEER BAND AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evenings :—

March.....	Exhibition ..... Kuhner.
Overture	Octoroon ..... Benedict.
Cavatina	Gel Arabi Nolle Gallie ..... Pacini.
Waltz	The Maud ..... H Laurent.
Quadrille	The Royal Boudoir ..... C Coote.
Galop	Princess Marie..... C D'Albert.
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCIDENTS.—Byajee Rowjee and Rama Govind, labourers employed at the Indian Cotton Press, Colaba, on Friday last, were both seriously injured by a bale of cotton accidentally falling upon them; the former had his right leg fractured which was amputated on his arrival at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, and the latter had his ribs on the right side crushed. Whether one of the lift suddenly gave way as the bale of cotton was being lowered, and the bale in falling off struck these men who were then standing immediately below the lift.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. KAISER-I-HIND, Captain R. Methven, sailed on Saturday last for Aden and Suez with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton.—Mrs Story's maid and child, Mr H C Weeks.
For Venice—Mr A P Mandalay, and Mr G E Moore.

DEPARTUURE OF THE LATE SURGEON GENERAL.

CROWDED as the Apollo Bunder is of a Saturday evening, when everybody who have friends going home by the mail steamer meet to see them off, the pier head was unusually so the day before yesterday, when it was known that the retiring Surgeon-General would embark from there at half past five o'clock. H. E. the Acting Governor and party, General and Mrs. Warre, the Lord Bishop and Mrs. Mylne, the Archdeacon and Mrs. Sharpin, Mr. Justices Melvill and Marshall, and the Chief Justice and Lady Westropp, Sir Frank Souter, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Waters of Government House, and others were present; while awaiting the arrival of Dr. Hunter were Drs. Dymock, Henry Cooke, Pinkerton, Blanc, Cody, Lyon, Grey, Hughes, Anderson, Beattie, and in fact nearly all the members of the medical profession in the island including the Portuguese and Native licentiates, graduates, and subordinates of the Grant Medical College, to which institution the long services of Dr. Hunter are gratefully remembered. The leave-takings were warm and sincere, and, as might be expected, of some duration. Many of his more intimate friends went on board the Kaiser-i-Hind, to say their final farewells, and it must have been gratifying to Dr. Hunter to know that he carried with him the kind wishes of everybody with whom he has come into contact during his professional career in India.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

IT is not often that Bombay is treated to such a good entertainment as that which was given at the circus on Saturday night last. The Parsee community, headed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., made quite a gala night of it and mustered in great force at the pavilion to patronize the performance. There was hardly a seat to be had in the house by 9 o'clock. A very pleasant surprise awaited the assemblage— for on the striking up of the music the troupe of male and female appeared in the picturesque costume of the Parsee. The Parsee portion of the audience displayed the greatest enthusiasm and applauded loudly. The other parts of the programme were as usually excellently rendered and were thoroughly appreciated. Herr Schumann in the handsome and picturesque costume of an Afghan cavalry officer was very much admired in his ménage act on General Grant. To-night a "fairy spectacle" in Cinderella is to be produced. This piece has been got up by Mr. Wilson at great expense and the characters of living celebri ties which are to be impersonated promise to be attracted. A glance at the advertisement column will satisfy the reader on all points. The stay of the company will not extend over this week we are told.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP JUMNA, 4,173 tons, Captain George Parsons, sailed yesterday for England, with 45 officers, 19 ladies and 31 children; and also 750 men, 84 women and 209 children. The following is the list of officers :—

Dy Surg Genl and Mrs H Kendall and 4 children, A M D
Dy Surg Genl and Mrs W Thomson, A M D
Surg Major and Mrs T G Fenton and 2 children, A M D
Surg Major and Mrs J Warren, A M D
Surg Major and Mrs W Tanner, A M D
Surg Major J D'Altera, A M D
Surg Major A Campbell, A M D
Surg Maj J J McCarthy, A M D
Surg Major and Mrs W Kerans and 3 children, A M D
Surg Major and Mrs F Ferguson and 2 children, A M D
Surg Major and Mrs W Taylor and 5 children, A M D
Surg Major and Mrs G B Mowbray and child, A M D
Surg Major R Anderson, A M D
Surg W B Millery A M D
Colonel and Mrs D J McGregor, R A
Lieut Col and Mrs T F Cosby, 45th Foot
Major and Mrs F Micklejohn and 2 children, R A
Major and Mrs A Dixon, R A
Capt C M Calderon, 56th Foot
Capt A S Carter, 51st Regt
Capt R H Hewat, 1-21st Foot
Capt A Ross, 29th Foot
Capt J H Connellan, 67th Foot
Capt R H Brooke-Hunt, 72nd Foot
Capt E Tufnell, 1-18th Foot
Capt and Mrs M Wynard, 44th Foot
Lieut & Mrs F W Jarrad, R A
Lieut E J Foxen, Staff Corps
Lieut and Mrs H R Marrett and child, Staff Corps
Lieut E A Sandford, 2-60th Foot
Lieut E P Ross, 10th Hussars
Lieut and Mrs A L Sinclair, Staff Corps
Lieut E Gilpin Brown, 92nd Foot
Lieut R G Davies, and 5 children, P W D
Lieut E C Bethune, 92nd Foot
Lieut H H Barne, R E
Lieut G H Whieldon, 45th Foot
Lieut R H Parkinson, 33rd Foot
Lieut H King, 2-4th Foot
Lieut S B Jameson, 78th Foot
Lieut H A Fraser, 2-15th Foot
Lieut W Fry, 2-14th Foot
2nd Lieut H P Allsopp, 10th Hussars
2nd Lieut C E Arman, 44th Foot
Quarter Master A Reeves, 2-9th Foot.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR QUESTION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held on Friday afternoon, and there was again a long discussion. Mr. Geary, who was unable to finish his speech on Thursday evening, continued it on Friday. He said the Corporation had to deal with the degree of culpability brought home to the Municipal Engineer, and when they had sifted it to the bottom he thought they would find a residuum of neglect, but after giving the utmost care to all the documents in the case, and considering there which were not in the case, but ought to be, the neglect was minimised to a degree. Mr. Geary then passed on to speak of the binders. He had, he said, got several documents there which he would not offend the learned Chairman by reading or even distinctly referring to, although they contained a great deal of information upon the subject. The "walled rubble" of which Mr. Walton had spoken consisted, so he was informed by a professional engineer, of a mass of concrete with a great deal of mortar and as much or as little stone as the builder cared to put in. When the wall hardened it was simply a solid mass of concrete. He (the speaker) heard that it was quite unusual for binders to be put into such work as this; indeed, they never could have been put in as set forth in the clause of the contract which, as Mr. Walton said, was by an oversight left standing; they could not have been put in in courses for the simple reason that there were no courses in "walled" or "uncoursed rubble." As a matter of fact binders in such a case were condemned by modern authority, by such eminent engineers as Professor Rankin, and if in excess of zeal this walled rubble had been decorated with binders it would not have been strengthened one bit, and it might, according to the dictum of engineering authorities have been considerably weakened. But whether it is were so or not there was nothing in the schedule of rates to show that binders should have been put in without extra payment, and as they had been so put in the Corporation would have sent the Corporation a bill which they would have had to pay. It was clear to his mind, therefore, that the city had not been cheated of its binders. With regard to another salient point there was a question at issue as to whether the contractor was to get the Malabar Hill stone for other portions of the work than the masonry work. It was admitted that the work was to be done with Malabar Hill stone, but there was a conflict of opinion as to whether, when he got it he should pay the Municipality or whether it was given to him as a free gift. It was the contention of the Municipal Engineer that it was all along understood that it was to be given gratis to the contractor to be put in the work of the Municipality. Every fact bearing on the whole controversy went to prove this. If the Municipality agreed to pay a man a certain sum for certain classes of work for which the contractor was to use stone belonging to the Corporation, did it not stand to reason, that after the work had been done, the Municipality might turn round upon the contractor and charge him such a price for the stone he had used as to cause the unfortunate man to do the work for nothing and make the Corporation a handsome present into the bargain. It was manifest that if the stone was intended to be charged for, a rate would have been fixed in the schedule of rates, for in connection with the Municipal Engineer's report, and separating the suggestions and hearsay statements which it necessarily contained from the facts which it established, it had been thought that in saying that he was making an attack upon the Municipal Commissioner and that he found fault with him for his way of stating the case with regard to Mr. Walton. Nothing was further from his intention as he thought it was the bounden duty of a superior, situated as the Municipal Commissioner was, when he was informed by a gentleman of the position of Sir Thomas Thompson that something had gone wrong, at once to assume an attitude of great vigilance and some severity and to put the parties implicated, his subordinates, on their defence. Until they had established the fact that the guilt with which they were charged did not lie at their door it was only right that he assumed towards them the attitude of a somewhat irritated and severe superior. Mr. Geary then went on to say that this was the attitude adopted by Mr. Pedder in relation to the Crawford Market frauds. The Municipal Commissioner in this case had stated clearly all the facts, suspicions and inferences, which told against Mr. Walton, but when he came to sum up on facts actually established he declared as plainly as language could express that he did not in any way impugn Mr. Walton's good faith. He wished to say that so far from blaming the Municipal Commissioner for the attitude he had maintained he thought he was entitled to the distinct thanks of the community and the city, for it would have been a great misfortune if such charges had been made without being fully investigated by him in the severest spirit. It was much to his credit and to the credit of the Municipal officials generally, as showing the spirit which actuated them, that the enquiry should, throughout, have been conducted with the strictest and sternest impartiality. He thought it had been fully established that the basis upon which Mr. Mehta built his colossal superstructure had crumbled to pieces under the touch of strict criticism. (Hear and laughter.) The case such as Mr. Mehta made out for the dismissal of the engineer no longer existed. People who were capable of weighing evidence and of judging between mere clamour and assertion and facts carefully examined into and sifted would agree with him that the residuum of neglect which was fairly established against Mr. Walton was not of a character to require or to justify his dismissal. He had listened to the talented speech of Mr. Mehta with great interest, but now, forced by that speech itself to go carefully into the grounds adduced, he found that Mr. Mehta had overdone the thing; that his whole structure was artificial and had an unreality about it and that it did not stand careful investigation on analysis. If he might venture to say so Mr. Mehta had overdone the thing just as Mr. Parnell had overdone it in his attack upon the Duchess of Marlborough. As one of the papers said—" He wobbled too much and slipped over and made a mess." They who a week ago saw Mr. Mehta wobbling there had been all the week wiping up the mess. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He did not know whether this matter would be decided, not by reason, not by facts, not by the weight of professional testimony, but simply by the counting up of hostile votes. If it should be unfortunately the case that in spite of all the reasoning, and in spite of all the facts and the mass of contradictions and impossibilities mixed up in this case which they were asked to send as a criminal case before the High Court; if by simple clamour and by the counting of votes of such gentlemen as the worthy seconder of the resolution who apparently still believed that the contractor was charged with having made an illegitimate profit of Rs. 70,000 in regard to the masonry work; if, he said, the matter was to be settled by votes of that character, then, if the supporters of Mr. Mehta's resolution won a victory, he would only have to repeat as applicable to themselves the memorable words—"Another such victory and we are undone." [Applause.] They would have to satisfy others than the light-headed gentlemen at the other end of the room who impertinently applauded statements they could not possibly understand. [Hear, hear.] They would have to consider the effect of their resolution on keen and cool critics outside who were carefully watching their proceedings and would want to be told something more than merely that a resolution was carried by a majority of the Corporation. He would ask Mr. Walton the opportunity of staying at his post to waste the public funds still further when they had a chance of turning him out. Even if he believed that everything urged against Mr. Walton was true he would not vote for Mr. Mehta's resolution, as it was unfair and tried to throw on Mr. Walton himself the onus of severing his connection with the Municipality. [Hear.] It seemed like the Scotch verdict of "not proven" in a murder case, when the verdict seemed to say, "We know you to be guilty and would hang you if we could, and we now send you forth with a slur on your name for ever." Mr. Kepadia had spoken about the English love of fair play and he (Mr. Douglas) hoped that that love would be exercised in favour of the Municipal Engineer in the votes their hands against Mr. Mehta's resolution. [Applause.]

Mr Bapty, in the course of some remarks, criticized the opinions which had been given with regard to various engineering matters. After an engineering experience of twenty years he gave it as his opinion that a wall of homogeneous rubble was the best class of wall for impounding water in India. He did not think that any better work could have been put in to the Malabar Hill reservoir, or that the ratepayers had been swindled in the way that Mr. Mehta supposed. [Applause.] From section 52 of the specification, it was clear, he maintained, that rubble masonry should be used, if the section had to be rewritten, even after the angry discussion that had taken place, he questioned whether there was an engineer in Bombay who could improve upon the specification. [Applause.] As to the binders such as were specified, they were totally unsuited to the class of work, and had they been inserted he maintained they would have been positively injurious. It had now become an acknowledged thing amongst engineers that for walls to impound water there was nothing equal to rubble of the homogeneous class. In reference to the quality of the stone, to find out from examination, Mr. Walton could not tell the quality until he got down into the centre of the bed. He made tests sufficient to justify any man, and having made these tests they found that he exercised the discretional power given him under the contract, rightly and in the interests of the Municipality. (Applause.) He [Mr. Bapty] asserted that Mr. Walton would have been an ass if he had not used the Malabar Hill stone in that or any other work where he would have found it to be suitable [Laughter and applause.] He should like to know how the engineer who had criticised Mr Walton's work would look to have been, if their own work was examined. They would sink into insignificance [laughter and hear, hear.] From an experience of twenty years in India as a contractor, he thought that Rs. 16 for the work was a very low price, although he did not deny that Sewree, or Nowrojee Hill stone ought to have been used, even at that low price, as it was specified for; unless the engineer saw his way to cheapen the work by the introduction of the Malabar Hill stone. In support of his assertion as to the excellence of Mr Walton's works in the walls of the reservoir, he drew the attention of the Corporation to the failure of the G. I. P Railway bridges some years ago, which cost the company some two millions sterling to remedy. He maintained that had these bridges been of the same description of work as that in the wall, they would have been standing to this day, and the immense expenditure involved by their failing in some measure. His opinion of Mr Walton was in the first place that he was a gentlemen by education and standing. He was also an old and tried servant of twelve years' standing, and when they had said the worst they could against him, what did it amount to? That he had been careless. Careless of what? Of his engineering duties. No! His works were monuments, and would live when he was gone. He had been careless of official routine, and had not paid sufficient attention to his superior officer. He was in the best of health, and had stood the climate and gone through more work than they could find any single man in fifty could have done; he was in the prime of life and his acquaintance with the wants of the Municipality was better than that of any other person in the city. He [Mr. Bapty] maintained that were they to dismiss Mr. Walton, or carry a resolution which would cause him to resign, it would be a lasting stigma and disgrace, and they would not be carrying out faithfully the trust that was imposed upon them. The carelessness of which Mr Walton had been guilty was carelessness of a very minor kind, and of a description which he, as an individual, could readily forgive. If this was the case then the weight of the charge they brought against Mr. Walton fell to the ground, and sunk into insignificance, and made him ashamed that he had been obliged to spend five days on such a frivolous matter. [Applause.] He though that the Municipal Commissioner did a most unfortunate thing when he made the matter public. The Municipal Commissioner was well-qualified to deal with the matter in his individual capacity, in the same way that he had dealt with the Assessment Department, where irregularities such as they would never have brought before them again, were brought clearly to light [Applause.] If this had been done, Mr. Walton would have been saved the pain which he had endured and would not have received the treatment he had, which was the worst they could give to any man. [Applause.] In no case did he think they could find Mr. Walton guilty of the charges brought against him by Mr Mehta and his party, especially as they were based on the unsupported testimony of a single professional gentleman, his superior only in years. He thought that Captain Morland's amendment was far too severe, although he should vote for it if no other amendment was proposed. To charge Mr. Walton with "gross carelessness" was very hard, but when they charged him, as Mr. Mehta's motion did, with doing "wilful and wrongful acts" and with "neglecting the pecuniary interests of the Municipality," they were charging him with something which was shameful and ought not to be laid to his door. [Applause.] Mr. Grant had expressed his belief in Mr. Walton's good faith, and he would tell them that in India good faith was a rare commodity. [Hear, hear.] He spoke as an employer of labour having a number of men under him, and if there was one thing he appreciated more than another, it was good faith;—[applause]—and, however, much a man might err in judgment if he could only realise that that man had his interests at heart, that he had acted for him, as he would act for himself, than he would not part with that man however many errors he might commit. [Renewed applause.] As an old servant he would keep Mr. Walton, and he would ask them in the name of Englishmen, in the name of British justice, in the name of everything that was good, to retain him, and to do justice to him. He did not ask them to be merciful because he thought that Mr. Walton had not done anything to necessitate his asking their mercy, but he asked them to be just. [Applause.]

Mr. Pinkon thought that the discussion had been very instructive, and that it would have the effect of clearing Mr. Walton's character in the eyes of the public of Bombay and of India. [Applause.] There was no doubt that at the beginning of the inquiry there was a very uneasy feeling in the minds of the population of the city, and he might say in the minds of the Corporation particularly in reference to the matter, and the one question, he thought, he might say, which disturbed the minds of the English gentlemen in the room was, "Was Mr. Walton corrupt?" [Applause.] They were all convinced that Mr. Walton was such an able engineer, that they could have full confidence that any work which was performed by him, would be not only good, but the best of its kind, under the circumstances in which it was constructed. All the experts who had spoken on the subject of the work had given this imprimature that the work was of good quality, and although one or two had qualified their statements, the majority saidit was good, without any such qualification is. The report of Mr. Grant, from its imprtiality would be a lasting and enduring credit to him, but the more he considered the report, the stronger were his opinions that Mr. Grant was not capable of giving the matter that investigation which it required, and that it would have been far better if the questions at issue had been left to a committee of engineers. (Hear, hear.) After dealing at length with the various questions which had been raised, Dr. Pinkerton said he should support Captain Morland's amendment, but he only did so as a *dernier resort*. He did not support it with any degree of pleasure, but as Mr. Geary had said in public life compromises were necessary, and viewing the matter in this life he thought they ought to accept the amendment. He was of opinion that Mr. Walton had not injured the Municipality from a pecuniary point of view, and that he might go forth into the world with an unblushing face, and without a stain upon his character. (Applause.)

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, whilst tendering his thanks to the Municipal Commissioner for the way in which he had conducted the enquiry, thought that their thanks were also due to the person whose information had led to the institution of the inquiry. If this had not been the case, he (Dr. Cowasjee) dared say they would be in darkness to this moment as to what happened. (Cries of "No," "No proof," and "Yes.") There was a sort of happy family arrangement with the contractor on the one hand, and the Executive Engineer on the other. (Cries of "No," "Proof," "Evidence," &c.) Mr. Walton had given no satisfactory explanation as to his measurements. Then again no evidence had hitherto come forth from the Executive Engineer of from those gentlemen who supported him, as to the question that was asked him in the first letter of their Commissioner to the Executive Engineer. In that letter on page three, in the last paragraph the Commissioner wrote :—"In fact the prohibited material appeared to be even used in the arches where throughout the reservoir except in the facing of the superstructure, and at the same time the contractor, as observed from your certificate of 8th ultimo, has been allowed the full schedule rate for each kind of work in which rubble and broken stone has been used

Mr. Grant Duff has done a great deal for Elgin. (Hisses and cheers.) It was with that conviction I came here, and I am happy to say that the result of the interview I have had with a number of gentlemen to-day satisfied me that there is a strong feeling of discontent with the member for the burgh—(Cheers and hisses)—and that my candidature is welcomed by a large number of the electors of Elgin. [Hisses and cheers.] Well, gentlemen, I said I was a perfect stranger to you, but perhaps that was not quite true, because I find at a meeting held here yesterday evening, at which my honorable opponent delivered to you an antiquarian speech—[laughter, cheers and hisses]—of great interest—[renewed cheers and hisses]—on the great question of the policy of the last three quarters of a century—[cheers, hisses and laughter]—I find that the Provost of this burgh, Mr. Culbard was so good as to introduce me to the people of Elgin in some remarks which were not, perhaps, intended to be complimentary—[laughter and cheers] but which I thank him for. I find that he said he was very glad that I was coming here, because he would have an opportunity of teaching me a few things that I ought to know. [Laughter, cheers, and hisses] Well gentleman, I am always willing to learn; I am not one of those conceited persons who are ready at five minutes' notice to lecture to mankind on any question in science, philosophy, religion, literature, or art. [Laughter and cheers.] I should be very happy of Mr. Provost Culbard or anybody else—[cheers]—would give me any information—[cheers and hisses]—which would better qualify me to be your representative in Parliament. [Cheers.] There is one thing I am sure in which Provost Culbard will not be able to teach me that I am wrong, and that is in placing confidence in the courtesy and sense of fairplay of the Scotchmen of Elgin. [Cheers.] Your reception of me, though boisterous, is so good-humoured that I am quite sure you will bear me with patience to the end, and I say that I come here to carry on this contest in an honourable and good-humoured way, and if I fail, coming forward at the eleventh hour, against a candidate so well known as Mr. Grant Duff, to be beaten will be no disgrace to me, while if I succeed I shall gratify a legitimate ambition, and at the same time will have the satisfaction of sending out of the House of Commons into private life a gentleman —(interruption, hissing, and cheers)—beyond measure distinguished by his attacks directed against a patriotic Ministry. Mr. Provost Culbard was also kind enough to speak of me as a political adventurer. Now "adventurer" is a term which may be variously interpreted, and it has been applied to people of far greater abilities and position than myself. I can only say that if to be an adventurer is to be a man that is not the nominee of any great landowner in this country, than I am an adventurer. If to be an adventurer is to be a man who has earned a competence in the exercise of an honourable profession, and who cares nothing for either party in the way of what he may get for himself, then I am an adventurer. Now, gentlemen, I am done with Provost Culbard, and I hope I have taught him one thing, and that is not to speak to the prejudice of a man of whom he knows nothing. [Cheers and hisses.] I pass now to say a few words on the foreign policy of the Government in relation to European affairs, and I shall speak on other subjects at future meetings. With regard to the foreign policy of this Government, I think nothing is more remarkable than the change of tone which might be observed lately in the speeches of the Liberal leaders on this subject. A few weeks ago we were told that every act of the Government since it came into office had been either a crime or a blunder. [A Voice—"Not far wrong," and laughter.) Well, the speeches of the Liberal leaders during the last week or two have shown a remarkable change of tone on this subject. They speak with much more moderation of the tendency and results of the foreign policy of their opponents. I find that my hon. opponent has published very lately a paper on foreign policy, which may be described as an elaborate piece of special pleading to show that the Government were really, though they were not so in appearance, the advocates of the spirited foreign policy of England. I think you will see from a passage I will read to you that Mr. Grant Duff admits that in many respects the policy of the present Government has really been advantageous to the country—[hear, hear, and "No, no"]—that the late Government wished to attain the same position, and that their only fault was that they could not persuade anybody else, although they wished, to join them. ("Oh.") Here are his own words—"The late Government acted in all respects in accordance with the traditions of English foreign policy since the final abandonment of the ideas of Castlereagh; but it made one very great mistake, it did not remember that in dealing with a democracy you must not only be right but seem right." Now that is a very academical distinction, and I have no doubt Mr. Grant Duff was well satisfied with it himself when he had drawn it, but I think he might have seen how very great was the importance of the admission, how feeble was the admission that he makes as to the foreign policy of the late Government. There is a well-known proverb that a man is as old as he feels, and a woman is as old as she looks. (Laughter.) In this respect a nation may be compared to a woman. The foreign policy of a nation must be in appearance good. It must impress other people with the idea that it is spirited or else foreign nations will be sure to come to the conclusion that that nation is falling back. (Hear.) That was undoubtedly the case during the term of Mr. Gladstone's late Government. ["No, no," "Question," applause and hisses, and a Voice—"Bosh."] Whatever flattering unction Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Grant Duff, and others may lay to their souls, it is undoubtedly the case that throughout the Continent of Europe, and throughout the world there was but one opinion, that during that Administration England had greatly tended to become weak, and that the effacement of England was a well known term for the position our country occupied. That was the position when the present Government succeeded to power, and that was one of the main sources of the difficulties with which the present Government has had to contend in this diplomacy, and the imperfect effects which had resulted from it. (Interruption) Now, I find that Lord Granville, who was Foreign Secretary of Mr. Gladstone's Government, in attempting the other day to give an explanation of the foreign policy of the Government, and to show that they had acted well for the interests of England, said that Lord Beaconsfield's Government claimed for themselves the credit of having kept the Russians out of Constantinople. He admitted that that was a good thing and a right policy for an English Ministry to pursue, but he says that Lord Beaconsfield's Government was not entitled to the credit which it claimed, because he maintains that it was well known that Russia had covenanted with Germany and Austria that she would never enter Constantinople, and that that was the cause of her not occupying it. Now, gentlemen, on that point just allow Lord Derby was a member of the Ministry at the time Lord Beaconsfield a note was proposed by the three Emperors called the Berlin Memorandum, for the acceptance of England. That note was, as I think, very properly rejected by our Government. It was one of the acts of boldness to which Lord Derby gave his consent, because it really committed him to nothing but a refusal, but I think it was quite right that England should refuse to accept a note about the Government of Turkey proposed by the Imperial powers. She ought to have been taken into council beforehand. It was not for her to have a thing presented and to be asked to sign it (Hear, hear, cheers, and hisses.) But the Imperial powers had so counted on the effacement of England that they thought our Government would accept anything proposed to them. Well, after this followed the Russo-Turkish war. The Turks were finally defeated, and the Russians were advancing towards the walls of Constantinople, and threatening to seize Gallipoli, and occupy the shores of the Dardanelles. Our British fleet was then ordered to pass the Dardanelles, and the Sepoys were sent from India to Malta. (Cheers and hisses.) Well, I do not think that at that time the withdrawal of Russia from her bold policy was due to her conversation with Germany and Austria. I think rather that Prince Bismarck was waiting. He had a difficult game to play. He did not not like to go either with Russia or against England. He waited to see if England would have to take the initiative and go forward and say to Russia—This far shall you go and no further." That appears to me to have turned the point of the foreign policy of this nation. (Cheers and hisses.) The Sovereign had the courage to say—"You shall not occupy Constantinope; you shall not walk your troops through Armenia and Asia Minor, and go down to the coasts of the Mediterranean." In a speach Mr. Gladstone made the other day—and when I mention the name of that gentleman—(cheers)—I hope you will permit me to say I speak of that wonderful man with the most profound respect and admiration—(cheers)—I remember it was said by Fox, when, on account of Burk's vindictive terms and extravagance of language he left Pitt with him in the management of the affairs of the Whig party, that he said in testimony of the good that he considered to Burke—"If I put into one scale all I have read in books, and all th t my observations of mankind has taught me, and if I put into another all I owe to my right honourable friend Mr Burke, that scale would far outweigh the other." (Cheers.) There is hardly a man in this country who may not say the same thing of Mr Gladstone, for it is impossible for any one, to whichever party he belongs, to have read the speeches of that great man without feeling that he is indebted to him for a great deal of the political knowledge which he enjoys. (Hear, hear.) Well, gentlemen, Mr Gladstone, in a speech which he made the other day, said that Lord Beaconsfield's Government were guilty of a great breach of constitutional law in bringing the Indian Sepoys to Malta. That is a very critical question, but in all Constitutions there must arise emergencies in which it is necessary to trust to the wisdom and judgment of the Executive Government, and, if you cannot trust the Government in seasons of emergency—sometimes even to strain the Constitution for the purpose of saving the country—it is impossible to say how any Government can govern at all. (Cheers and hisses.) There is hardly a session in which it is not necessary for the Executive Government to apply to Parliament to condone certain breaches of constitutional law, and in the case of the summoning of the Sepoys to Malta a great emergency suddenly arose. It was necessary for the Executive Government to say all at once—"Well, we shall show Russia that we are determined to go to war rather" than that she should become a Mediterranean Power." They accordingly summoned those Indian troops. Suppose that they had brought the proposal before the House of Commons that they should bring those troops from India, with the methods of Cheapjection practised in the present House of Commons, we ks might have elapsed before the proposal had been agreed to. Constantinople might have been occupied by Russia, and the Russian troops might have advanced to the Mediterranean. (Cheers, hisses, and uproar.) The Executive Government took the responsibility upon themselves, they called the troops to Malta, and then they asked Parliament to sanction what they had done, and Parliament did so, and I believe the country did so also. (Cries of "No, no," "Elgin didna," cheers, and hisses)—because they said it was an act which had saved the country from a great war. (Cheers and hisses.) The wise Romans who had more care of liberty than probably any modern nation, were accustomed, in dangerous times, to entrust the safety of the State to a Dictator. In any country it is necessary that the Executive Government should have the power and courage to take the dictatorship upon themselves in seasons of emergency, trusting that, when they appeal to the people afterwards, they will fully sanction what they have done. (Applause.) So much with regard to the constitutional question of the past. What we have now to consider is what will be the future policy of this Government if we maintain them in power. [Hear, hear.] There is one expression which was made in Lord Beaconsfield's letter to the Duke of Marlborough which has excited a great deal of hostile criticism. It is said it is necessary for the peace of the world that England should maintain her ascendency in the councils of Europe. [Hear, hear.] That word ascendency has been the text of many bitter diatribes. And that—(a pause relieved by whistling)—Mr. Grant Duff said last night that the Liberal party are not going to seek the ascendency of England in Europe; but what is ascendency? I cannot believe—(another pause)—I cannot believe that anybody thinks Lord Beaconsfield meant by ascendency dictation to the other powers of Europe. What he was thinking of was the ascendency which England enjoyed in the councils of Europe from the time of the Treaty of Vienna to the battle of Waterloo and up to the death of Lord Palmerston. During the whole of that period the ascendency of England in the councils of Europe was most marked, and to what was the ascendency due? It was due to the knowledge of the other Powers of Europe that during the great struggle for the liberties of the Continent against the Great Napoleon that England had shown that she had shrank from no sacrifice in order to maintain her independence. That is the thing that gives a nation ascendency. When the other powers of Europe know that England is strong and resolute, and that she shall use the whole of her immense reserves to maintain what she believes to be just and right, then this country enjoys an ascendency which injures no one, and makes the prestige of England something worthy of our regard. We must all, Conservative or Liberal, aim at one common object. We see that the great armaments maintained throughout the Continent of Europe are something too terrible to be prolonged. It is a tax of blood and labour, which must break down the resources of the wealthiest nations in Europe, and if there is anything which will confirm the growing ascendency of America over the nations of the Old World, it is the maintenance of these enormous armaments. Now, so long as there exists among the nations of Europe a state of perpetual distrust, so long as there is no one Power like England ready to come forward and say—"This we will maintain at any cost on the side of whoever is attacked," so long will theses armaments be maintained and increased till they become of such an enormous weight that Europe will be crushed beneath the pressure of her own armour. Now, Mr. Gladstone in one of the speeches he made the other day says that moral ascendency alone should be sought and is alone worth having. He says in words—"Why are the other nations of Europe to accord to us this ascendency; they never will accord it to us until they see we are without selfish aims in Europe. We have usually had credit given us for the freedom from selfish aims in Europe. The happy condition in which we live as an island safe from territorial contract with these states, secures for us the noblest part that any power was ever called npon to play—the work of "peace and good will among men." That declaration is couched in the noblest language, and it bears the stamp of high and elevating moral earnestness, but I ask how far is it consistent with fact. Did the other nations on the continent recognise that grand moral ascendency of England during Mr. Gladstone's Government, or did they pay no regard whatever to what England might say? I may say for my own part, and judging from what I heard in foreign countries, and from the opinion I have hard expressed abroad, that the general idea of England was that she was on the high stool of virtue preaching precepts to the nations—(a Voice—"What about Belgium?")—very much in the fashion in which Mr. Grant Duff lectures his constituents in Elgin—(hisses and applause) and she preached idly, for no man regarded her, and everybody said—(applause, hisses, applause, and "oh")—and everybody said that there was nothing but self-righteousness and Pharisaism. (Hisses and applause.) This passage I have read from Mr. Gladstone's speech reminds me of that celebrated article of his, in which he spoke of the silver streak dividing England from the Continent; and he seems to me always to have in this mind those beautiful lines of Shakespeare in Richard the Second, in which the realm of England is described as.

"This precious gem set in the silver sea;
This fortress built by Nature for herself
Against invasion and the hand of war."

That discription is as correct as it is poetical in setting forth the actual condition of Great Britain; and if the Empire of Great Britain were confined to this island alone, I say that nothing could be more blessed or beneficial for the country than the policy enunciated in these words of Mr. Gladstone. Gentlemen, the empire of Great Britain is something far different from this "little gem set in the silver sea"—it is an empire extending over the whole world, and involving immense risk and responsibility. (Cheers.) You have colonies in all parts of the world which you must maintain a great navy to keep up your connection with. You have India exposed to great dangers, not only internally, but externally, and you are bound to protect and to keep India at all hazards. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, no great empire with responsibilities such as these can say that we are shut by the seas in our own little island, and that we will have nothing to say to the world. I cannot even say, as some people are saying—"We have had a very active foreign policy during the last six years in which there have been constant discussions with one foreign Power or another constant war on one continent or another, now let us take ease and rest, and think of domestic affairs." That is impossible unless you are content to settle down in your own island, and abandon the responsibilities of that magnificent empire which makes you the people you are—(cheers)—and settle into a state that is not to be envied even by the people of Holland or Switzerland. (Cheers.) Well I say that this moral ascendency can only be maintained if you have behind a strong material power for use whenever occasion may arise, and I believe the Government now in power has that resolute will, and will use the power entrusted to it to maintain the integrity of our own empire and ensure the peace of Europe. I do not intend to say anything about the Afghan question, but I would ask you to listen for a moment to the opinion expressed by the Ameer of Afghanistan on his boasted moral ascendency which Mr. Gladstone says his Government enjoyed. There was no more painful testimony to the worthlessness of that moral ascendency than the fact that Mr. Gladstone's Government allowed that unhappy Prince, who was anxious to be our ally, to slip away from us and throw himself into the arms of Russia. (Cheers and hisses.) And do you know how the Ameer himself commented upon this moral ascendency? There is a letter of his which is, I think, the most exquisite satire ever written on the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government. Listen to the language of a barbarian—"All that has been written regarding the northern boundary I have fully understood, and I offer up my grateful thanks to the Almighty that peace and tranquility have—praise be to God—been established in all States in perpetuity, and that doubts and disputes have on every side been removed, and that such security has been established in all countries that no aggression will take place, nor will any fresh causes dissension or disputes with another within the dominions of that Power, and that the use of inimical expressions has been discontinued in diplomatic correspondence, and that peace and tranquillity have been secured to the whole world." Could you have a more ironical and at the same time more exact description of the fools' paradise into which the Liberal Government led us? (Cheers and hisses.) The Afghan—(renewed cheering and hissing)—the Afghan knows that the Christians are fools, because they do not go to school and learn all the sciences, all the philosophies of Western Europe; on the contrary, they sit in coffee-houses all day, smoking and talking politics, but they are very intelligent politicians, and in reading that letter and seeing what an opinion Sher Ali had formed of our policy. I could not be surprised, for my own part, that the shrewd barbarian shrugged his shoulders at Northbrook and Mr. Grant Duff, and threw himself into the arms of Russia. [Cheers and hisses] I will only, in conclusion, say a few words about one passage in the speech made by Mr. Gladstone in Mid-Lothian in reference to foreign policy. It is a very extraordinary passage. [A Voice—"Make a speech of your own," and laughter.] That is what I am trying to do. [Renewed laughter and a Voice—"You canna manage," and laughter.] Mr. Gladstone says—"In the days of the Tory Government of Lord Liverpool and Lord Londonderry unfortunately no one, except Mr. President, ever set nothing to work to resist the progress of Russian power." Now, gentlemen, I cannot believe that anybody thinks that because Prime Minister of this country a letter can do things avone, and he became known throughout the world as a great advocate of freedom; and, gentlemen, he created in consequence great horror and alarm and extraordinary aversion to himself in the Court of Austria." [Laughter] And in some other places, where, as you know, there is at present very strong alarm and great suspicion of another individual, Mr. Canning left behind him Lord Palmerston as his pupil, and it was the happy lot of Lord Palmerston to assuage himself in many of the countries of Europe with the promotion of constitutional government and freedom, and with sending forth the doom of bad, corrupt, and arbitrary Governments. That is a description of the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, which I take the liberty of saying is incorrect. I think Mr. Gladstone's memory must have misled him as to what Lord Palmerston actually did, and I do not wonder at it, because Gladstone has been labouring in vain for a long time to reconcile his own action with that of Lord Palmerston, and to try to prove that he and Lord Palmerston acted together in foreign policy, whereas it is notorious to every student of history that during the whole of the earlier period of his career Mr. Gladstone was most intimately associated with Lord Aberdeen, who was the very anti-type of Lord Palmerston in all matters of foreign policy, and during the whole period of Mr. Palmerston's life Mr. Gladstone was a perfect thorn in his side, and opposed him in nearly all matters of foreign policy he undertook. Let me give you one or two instances, and you can judge whether Mr. Gladstone's Government was on the side of what Mr. Gladstone calls the freedom of Government in the Continent or any other part of the world. [A Voice—"Italy".] I will take the first Afghan war, for which Lord Palmerston was, if anybody, responsible. [A Voice—"No".] Mr. Gladstone denounced it. Take the case of the China war in which Lord Palmerston bitterly denounced as he does this. Mr. Gladstone was the opponent of Lord Palmerston at that time, and he took part in a vote of want of confidence in the Government. Lord Palmerston dissolved Parliament, and the result was that he got an overwhelming majority in favour of the war. I might mention several other instances in which Lord Palmerston carried on wars which were disapproved of by Mr. Gladstone, but I would ask you whether Lord Palmerston can be said to have been on the side of freedom which Mr. Gladstone now espouses when he hastened after the *coup de' tat* of 1851 to recognise Louis Napoleon as the sovereign of France, and engaged with him two or three years afterwards in the Crimean war, and allowed a contingent of troops to occupy Athens in order that Greece might not embarrass Turkey during the war. [Applause.] That is an event that some of those politicians are in the habit of overlooking. Nor do I pretend to blame Lord Palmerston for what he did; on the contrary I think he acted as a patriotic Minister should do. [Cheers.] I maintain that in all his career the interest and honour of England was the sole principle which actuated him. An indiscreet orator of the extreme Liberal party exclaimed on a short time ago in the course of a speech—"perish India, so long as the Britannias have justice done them." Well, I say now—Perish Bulgaria, perish even Greece, so long as the integrity and the power of the British Empire remain unimpaired. [Cheers.] I agree with Mr. Baxter in his recent speech that Greece with the limited opportunities given to her has done well. I have no doubt that since emancipated from the Turkish yoke she has done better than ever, and that if she had greater opportunities she would become a thriving and a prosperous State—[applause]—but at the very best it is a doubtful experiment to attempt to restore the vitality of States which have long been in decay. The words of Byron are still true of Greece—"The soul is wanting there." However much property you give them you can never restore the greatness and the character of the race which has so long passed away. [Hisses and cheers.] But, gentlemen, that which was best in Greece is imperishable, it has become the common heritage of civilised Europe—the art, the literature, and the genius which made Greece the greatest State of antiquity have now been handed down from hand to hand through the centuries till they have become the property of England, above all nations of the world. It is our aim to carry all that was best in Greek and Roman civilisation, allied with what Christianity has given them, throughout the world, and I say, by the testimony of competent observers from foreign nations who come and see our possession that justice and freedom everywhere follow the British flag, and that all you have to care for is to see that our power is maintained, and show that you are doing the best you can for that great cause of freedom that Mr. Gladstone advocates. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, it is on these grounds that I ask you to join in sending me to Parliament—[groans, hisses, and prolonged interruption]—in order that I may do my best to uphold that system of policy—[renewed interruption]—which, by maintaining the greatness of England, does its best for the civilisation and the freedom of the world.

The honourable candidate resumed his seat amid loud cheers and continued demonstrations.

The Chairman having called for questions,

Ex-Provost Cameron put a series of four questions, chiefly relative to Indian policy, and also to the policy carried out by Lord Palmerston on the Continent. The drift of the questions was that the candidate should show in what way the principles of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Palmerston, as he had contended, were identical.

Mr. Maclean answered the questions in detail. He explicitely denied that any change of policy had taken place in regard to Afghanistan in 1877 when Lord Salisbury answered the question on that point in the House of Lords. He thought that the despatch to Lord Lytton ordering him to find or to create a pretext for sending an envoy to Cabul sent out to India prior to that time was quite consistent with the answer to which he had referred.

A string of 31 questions, embracing the whole range of contemporaneous politics, was handed to the Chairman by Baillie Urquhart, and each of these were answered by the candidate in turn, his answers to most of the questions being received with cheers. In reply to the question if he was a Liberal, why he sought to divide the party at the present time, he said he was a Liberal in the proper sense of the word, but the Liberal party had been acting so very strangely of late that before long those who were Moderate Liberals would either have to join the Conservative party or be swallowed up by the Radical party.

In reply to a forther question as to which side of the House he would sit upon, Mr Maclean intimated that he would take his seat on the Conservative benches, which evoked demonstrations on both sides, resulting in prolonged uproar.

Regarding the retrocession of Bessarabia, he belived this had been carried out against the wishes of the Government, and they would have been obliged to agree to it on account of the embarrassment caused by the action of the Liberal party. He admitted that Russia had gained by the war, but it had not been by the wish of the present Ministry. He believed the action of the Government had saved all of Turkey that it was possible to save. [Laughter and cheers.] He considered the motto *Imperium et Libertas* was not only suitable but necessary for this country—[cheers and hisses]—as we had to maintain our empire abroad and at the same time our liberties at home! [Cheers.] He did not think it fair to say that the Government introduced several budgets in the course of a year. He admitted that in the term of office at the present Government the national expenditure had been increased by nine millions per annum—[cheers and hisses]—but he thought on the whole the finances of the country had been satisfactorily managed by the present Government. [Cheers and hisses.] Taxation had not been increased, on the contrary, it had been diminished—[cheers]—and further, the National Debt had not been seriously augmented. A large portion of what was called increased debt was really an investment of public money in productive works such as the Suez Canal shares. [Cheers and hisses.] He did not see why parish ministers should not pay their rates for the same purpose—[laughter and cheers.] He admitted that some years ago Lord Beaconsfield had styled the Conservative Government an organised hypocrisy; but Mr Disraeli broke that Government to pieces, and the Conservative Government which now existed was of a different character entirely; in fact, the party had been quite restored. [Cheers and hisses.] Regarding the Zulu war, Mr Maclean said he thought the action of Sir Bartle Frere was necessary for the safety of the South African colonies. As to Mr. King Hannam's appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Roscommon, Mr Maclean believed that gentleman did not belong to the violent section of Home Rulers.

In reply to Mr Geo. Ogilvie, slater,

Mr. Maclean said he would not agree to the abolition of flogging. He could not conceive how conscription would ever be proposed in this country except in the case of invasion. He approved of the right of fishing in rivers being extended as much as possible. He approved of the assimilation of the county and burgh franchise, but he could not go the length of abolishing the game laws.

The questioning by this time had extended over a three-quarters of an hour, and Dr. Whyte coming forward, it was understood that the list was to be further extended. Dr. Whyte was warmly received, and divested himself of his overcoat amid prolonged laughter and cheers. He thereupon moved that it was the opinion of the meeting that it was unnecessary to disturb the sitting member, Mr. Grant Duff—[loud cheers, many waving their hats, followed by hisses]—especially by one who professed to be a liberal; and, seeing that Mr. Maclean, notwithstanding his profession, was brought forward by the Tories with the avowed intention of supporting the present Government, he was not a proper person to represent the constituency. Dr. Whyte, in the course of a long speech, criticised the statements of Mr. Maclean, and in particular the part referring to the Russians having been driven from Constantinople by the British fleet. In the course of his speech Dr. Whyte was several times interrupted by strong expressions of dissent from a part of the audience and those on the platform. He was also loudly cheered, and in the course of his speech the mention of Mr Gladstone's name on two occasions also evoked demonstrations In the latter part of his speech he said the views of Russia as enunciated before the war began had been practically carrid out by the Congress, that in no one particular had Lord Beaconsfield's policy been given effect to, that Mr Gladstone's bag-and-baggage policy had, as they all knew, in spite of opposition, been practically adopted.

Baillie Urquhart, in seconding the motion, said he had no doubt when the day of election came Mr. Maclean would find the mistake he had made in coming to Elgin.

The Rev. Dr. Stewart, who was received with various demonstrations, proposed a vote of confidence in Mr. Maclean, which was seconded by Mr M'Intosh, manufacturer.

The vote of no confidence was carried, not more than 50 voting for the motion.

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DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 102, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome carriage and pair of horses, handsome light chandelier and hall lamps, handsome Brussels carpets, &c., the property of R. S. Raphael, Esq., the same comprises thin stem glassware, handsome white, blue, and gold dinner and breakfast and white green and gold dessert services, best plated ornet and liquer frames, egg boiler, curry and venison dishes, table spoons and forks, flower and bottle holders, fish pail, table candlesticks and lamps, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, comprising drawing room, dining room, and washhand and dressing tables, conversation sofa, reclining couches, drawing room easy, low, folding and mallet and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, set of dwarf bookcases, handsome chest of drawers, dwarf and hat stands, chiffoniers, teapoys, toilet stand screens, fourposte bedsteads, campcots, clothes and gown presses, camphorwood almirahs, chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, wardrobes, baby's cots, handsome Brussels carpet 2, 4 and 6 light hanging argand lamps, clocks, table ornaments, flower vases, bathroom furniture, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m.
1 B. B. L. C. F. Rifle by Alex. Thomson & Son.
1 S. B. B. L. Rifle by Westley Richard.
1 D. B. B. L. P. F. Gun by A. Thompson & Son.
1 Wesley Richards Carlcine, barrel by Withworth.
Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirting.
15 do do do chotics.
6 cases prints.
5 bales T. Red yarn doub'ed No. 30
5 cases bishops lawn.
6 ,, white dhoties.
5 ,, Prints.

SALE OF YELLOW METAL AND COPPER BRAZIERS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Nagardass Jaichund and
On account and at the risk of Mohunlal Nurrotam—
17 cases yellow metal braziers, about 170 cwts.
12½ cases cooper metal braziers, about 125 cwts.
On account and the risk of Hemchund, Jaichund—
17 cases yellow metal braziers, about 170 cwts.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF RANGOON COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the jutha of Vardhman Jethay by order of Marwaree Ramnarayen Gungapursad and on account and at the risk of Thunker Lowjee Jairam.

50 Fine-cotton bales Rangoon cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF piece goods at the Godowns of Messrs W and A Graham & Co. in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co. in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

A quantity of sound and damaged grey white and colored piece goods in small lots to suit purchasers.

On MONDAY, the 26th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plate ware, rich crockery and glassware, first class carriages and horses, single poled tents, choice and rare plants, &c., the property of J. H. Grant, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of stock in trade of A. D. Jackson and Co.'s [Late Co-operative Society's] Oilmanstore, Wines, Stationery, Out-door Games, Shop Kits, Dispensary, &c., &c., at the Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above shop, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., the receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in the matter of A. D. Jackson and Co., the remainder of the above.

N.B.—Sale of chemicals and grocery department will be on TUESDAY, the 27th.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1880.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.
THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.
See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.
SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES
OF
EDMOND CHARPIE,
BOMBAY. Meadow Street. BOMBAY.
THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT WATCH
in strong, neat nickel-silver case, crystal front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION PATENT LEVER escapement, jewelled in Rubies, movement highly finished.
Price Rs. 25 only (cash) with TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE, sent FREE of Package and Postage to any part of India.
Pamphlet containing full descriptions sent FREE on application.
Up-country Orders should be accompanied by Remittance.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Next door to National Bank.
PRETTY LOVE TOKENS.
POSY RINGS.
"Is this a prologue, or the posy of a ring?"—HAMLET [Act iii. Scene 2].
"Indeed, at first man was a treasure;
A box of jewels, shop of rarities,
A ring whose posie was my pleasure."—*Herrick.*
"*About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring*
That she did give me; whose posey was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"—*Shakespere*
Posy Rings with appropriate mottoes, consisting chiefly of a very simple sentiment "FAITH IN HARTE" "Joy be with you." "God sent her me my wife to be." "The gift is small but love is all." "Endless as this shall be our bliss." "I wish to thee all joy may be." "This and my heart." "Time shall tell I love thee well." "Love is strong as death." Auld Lang Syne." "While Life endures, I will be yours." In thee my choice I do rejoice." Mizpah." &c., &c. priced Rs. 25 each net.

GEM RINGS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Single Stone Brilliants in Gipsy or Claw Setting, Rs. 68, 81, 130, 180, 200, 225, net. Five Stones or three, all Brilliants, or Brilliants and Coral, Brilliants and Emeralds, Brilliants and Rubies, or five Emeralds, or Rubies only, priced from Rs. 50 to 2,000. A very large collection of cheap gem rings from Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS.
Re 2 to Rs. 30.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
Set according to taste, with Sardonyx, Blood Stone, red or white Cornelian, Lapis-Lazali Striped or Table Onyx, Agate, &c. Rs. 26 to Rs. 80.
Bombay, 19th March 1880.

SCARVES, TIES, &c.
THORPE AND COMPANY.
ALL OF THE LATEST WEST-END STYLES AND BEST QUALITIES.

WINDSORS.
	Rs. a.
The Windsor, in Light Checks, Spots, and Stripes, Washing Silk ..... each	2 0
The Windsor, Washing Silk, Blue and Black Bird's Spots, will Tie Knot, Bow or Ring ..... each	2 0
The Windsor, Plain and Fancy Colored Silks ... each	2 12
Long Scarfs, extra length specially for Sailor's Knot, Black and all the New Colours ...Rs. 3-8 to	4 8
Fold Windsors, for Knot or Bow, Rich Corded Silk, Spots and Stripes ..... each	3 0
The Four-in-Hand Scarf shaped to the Neck, making a large Knot, Plain, and Fancy Striped Silks, each	2 12

PIN SCARVES.
The Polo Pin Scarf, crossed high to suit the present style of Dress	2 8
The Garrick, a large Pin Scarf, Black Silk, Fancy Colours, Spots, &c	3 8
Pin Washing Striped or Spot Cambric, ... each	0 12
Drill Pin Scarfs, Washing ..... each	1 1

BOWS.
The Park Bow, Rich Silk, Striped and Plain...each	1 8
The Grevy, a neat Bow ready made in Broaded Silk and Colours ..... each	2 0
The Broderick Bow, square ends, Black and Colored	2 0

KNOT SCARVES.
	Rs. a.
The Don, Small Knot, Light Checks and Stripes, Washing Silk ..... each	1 12
The Jon, Small Knot, Black, Plain Colours, Spots, Fancy Stripes ..... each	2 0
The Duke Scarf, Medium Knot, Black Plain Colours, Spots, Stripes, a large variety ..... each	3 0
Black Folded Silk Ties, all widths, from	1 0
Washing Cambric Ties, Spot, Stripes or Checks ..... per dozen	4 8

BRACES.
French Web	1 12
Plain Cantab	2 8
Guyot's celebrated	2 0
The United Service Bridle Leather	2 4
Carlet and White Berlin	2 8
Boys' Braces .....